P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS OLD.
The only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION
Rs. 2-12-0 PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,743—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1899.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

PASSENGERS' LANDING ARRANGEMENTS.

ON ARRIVAL of the ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS at BOMBAY, Passengers will be landed as soon as possible at BALLARD PIER. All Baggage will be landed at the same place, where it will be sorted and Delivered after payment of duty.

No Launches or Boats except those of the P. and O. Company will be allowed alongside the Steamer until the Passengers have left.

In order to prevent confusion, no person will be allowed to go on Board the Mail steamers on Arrival, and Friends wishing to meet Passengers must await them on the Ballard Pier.

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th October, 1899.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* CARTHAGE	5198	E. London	14th Oct.
M. L. VALETTA	5023	C. F. Preston	21st "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	4th Nov.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	25th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Dec.
* PENINSULAR	5257	W. Wheler	9th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	16th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	23rd "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5257	W. Wheler	30th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers transhipping there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Nov, 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Jan. 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 156.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	14th Oct., 1899.
* MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	13th Nov., 1899.
POSEIDON	A. Leva	3,878	7th Dec. 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 675.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 825.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each months.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	22nd Oct., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept., 30, 1899

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Requier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
YARRA	4,255	Rogliano	19th Oct., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege, leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 13th October, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 10th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 12th October, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Buscreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 3rd November.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons on or about 26th October.

FOR MANILA.

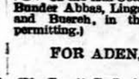
A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 9th October, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	to sail on
SULTAN	2,384	Bohnsack	27th Oct.

taking cargo and passengers for Mombassa, Tonga, Daressalam, Zanzibar and all ports South of Zanzibar upto Delagoa Bay.

This Line also issue First, Second, Third Class and deck through tickets to EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA & SOUTHAMPTON, in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 4th Oct., 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

OUTDOOR GAMES.

ENGLISH CRICKET KIT.

BY AYRES, COBBET, DUKE, FROWD.
WARRANTED OF BEST ENGLISH MAKE.

BEST FOOTBALL KIT.

Balls are made from the best portion of Picked Cowhides and best India-Rubber Bladders

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

By Ayres, Slazenges, and others. Every Bat and Ball guaranteed !

BEST GOLF KIT.

By Forgan, Auchterlonie, Parke, Brogham, Anderson, etc., Specially selected and of guaranteed quality.

CROQUET, POLO, HOCKEY.

ACCESSORIES OF ALL KINDS.

AGENTS FOR

THE ROVER CYCLES.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD..
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler, Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-coducting Composition for covering Boilers and Pipes.
" The United States Metallic Packing Company.
" Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
The Meldrum Patent Furnace, for burning Coke Dust, Pan Breeze, Anthracite, Coal Dust, Ash Pit Refuse, &c. Over 2,000 in use.
The Titan Sprinkler, the most sensitive Sprinkler on the Market.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 1/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold, Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6 ; Nickelled, Rs. 8 ; Silver, Rs. 30 ; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25. MARCKS & CO., LD., BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.
BOMBAY & POONA.

IMPORTANT TO CYCLISTS.

(The Triumph of the Creation is the Creation of the "Triumph")

Patronized by Royalty.

"THE RESILIENT TRIUMPH"

Has lately caused great commotion in the cycling world.

It is a Natural Spring Frame Bicycle of a register design.

The forks and frames of the RESILIENT, LADIES' AND GENTS', are so designed as to absorb the vibration before it reaches the rider, and at the same time to increase the strength of the frame by causing the strain to be distributed evenly over the entire machine. "Experts declare that the purpose of the "RESILIENT TRIUMPH" has been successfully accomplished, and as a natural sequence this type of machine is coming rapidly to the front as a first favourite."

British Journal of Commerce of July, 1899.

The attention of riders in the districts is specially drawn to the Resilient Triumph which is the most comfortable and easy-running bike on rough roads.

IMPORTANT.—The vibration-absorbing qualities of the Resilient "Triumph" will be apparent to anyone who after having subjected it to a fair trial returns to a rigid diamond frame, when the difference in comfort of the "Resilient Triumph" will be found to be enormous.

The speed qualities of this machine are proved by the fact that Mr. W. S. Yeoman, of the Silverdall C.C., mounted on a standard pattern Resilient Triumph beat the Lands End to London Unpaced Record, by 2hrs. 37mins. on October 3rd, 1898, covering the entire distance in 25 hrs. 38 mins.

For fully illustrated catalogues, apply to the Sole-Agents :—

THE BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL CYCLE SUPPLY AGENCY.

Charni Road, Bombay. (Near Messrs STEPHENS. and SONS' Stables.)

Stock can be seen at Messrs. SHROFF BROTHERS', Fort.

(Orders are being registered to prevent disappointment.)

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.
SILK MERCERS,
Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED

GENUINE
HUSCHKE'S
COLOGNE WATER.
(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription :

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY : Esplanade Road. KARACHI : Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Oak Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for Immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate prices.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

STATIONERS, PRINTERS, DIE-SINKERS, AND ENGRAVERS.

WRITING PAPERS AND ENVELOPES.

HALF-TOLA NOTE PAPERS.

One Sheet and one Envelope—Indian Postage under Half Anna.

THE FAVOURITE GREY PAPER.

GRANITE (GREY) PAPER.—Best Quality.		Rs.	a.
Large Note size	Per 5 quire Box	1	0
Envelopes to match	Per Box of 100	1	0
Note size	Per 5 quire Box	0	14
Envelopes to match	Per Box of 100	0	14
Albert (Invitation) Note	Per 5 quire Box	0	12
Envelopes to match	Per Box of 100	0	12
Queen's (small)	Per 5 quire Box	0	12
Envelopes to match	Per Box of 100	0	12

WHITE HALF-TOLA PAPERS OF THE BEST QUALITY.

THACKER'S "CREAM LAID."—A Smooth, Highly Glazed Paper.			
Note size	Per 5 quire Box	1	0
Envelopes to match	Per box of 100	1	0

THACKER'S "CREAM WOVE."—A Pure White, Smooth, Medium Glazed Paper.			
Note size	Per 5 quire Pkt	0	14
Envelopes to match	Per Box of 100	0	14
Large Note size	Per 5 quire Pkt	1	8
Envelopes to match	Per Box of 100	1	4

"PEARL" CREAM-LAID.—A Smooth, Highly Glazed Paper.

Albert (Invitation) Note	Per 5 quire Box	1	4
Envelopes to match	Per Box of 100	1	4

SPECIAL HALF-TOLA PAPERS.

THACKER'S AZURE-LAID.—Palest-Blue, Unglazed.			
Note size	Per 5 quire Box	1	0
Envelopes to match	Per Box of 100	1	0

THACKER'S "MALABAR" NOTE.—A Creamy Shade, Glazed.			
Note size	Per 5 quire Box	0	8
Envelopes to match	Per Box of 100	0	8
Large Note size	Per 5 quire Box	0	10
Envelopes to match	Per Box of 100	0	10

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, that day being a Public Holiday, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 7th October, 1899.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 14th Instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE.

APPLICANTS for DECK PASSAGES to ALL PORTS of EAST AFRICA have to submit permits of the Protector of Emigrants' Office when tickets will be granted.

Applicants for tickets SOUTH of ZANZIBAR and up to DELAGOA BAY have besides to produce certificates of domicile or safe conduct papers of the respective African authorities.

Applicants for tickets beyond DELAGOA BAY up to CAPE TOWN or beyond have to PRODUCE PASS PORTS of the GOVERNMENTS of BOMBAY, MADRAS or CALCUTTA.

PASS PORTS of the PORTUGUESE CONSULATES in India will not be admitted.

All certificates of Domicile, safe conduct papers and Indian Government pass ports will have to be legalised by the Portuguese Consul General at Zanzibar.

F. HEYER,
Agent, German East Africa Line.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on WEDNESDAY the 18th October, 1899, for CONSTRUCTING BRANCH CUSTOM HOUSE at PRINCE'S DOCK, Bombay. The value of work will be about Rs. 1,74,000.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

K. G. DESAI, L.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 7th October, 1899.

LATHAM & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.

BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCE AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Client's ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.

SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.

PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.

LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.

PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express "at frequent and regular intervals" thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service before the public.

BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.

PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art and Manufacture most carefully packed securely for transit and forwarded and delivered at destination.

INSURANCE—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Shaik Memon Street, Cross Lane (near the Opium and Cotton Satta Bazaar).

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 10th instant, 1899, at 4-30 p.m., sell on the premises, by order of the owner, Mr. Ranzildas Dulabhdas, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Amthalal Gheiabhai, who failed to carry out the purchase made by him at the Auction Sale, dated 24th July, 1899, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece of fazundari land, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Shaik Memon Street, Cross Lane (near the Opium and Cotton Satta Bazaar), in the registration sub-district of Bombay, outside the Fort, containing by admeasurement about 67 3-9 square yards, assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward Ward No. 624, Street Nos. 2, 4, Shaik Memon Street, and bounded on the east, by a public passage, on the west, by the property of Jetkorebai, widow of Kastoorchand Puriapchand, on the north by Shaik Memon Street, Cross Lane, and on the south, by the property of Ramdas Purshotum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 10th October 1899.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

HEAD OFFICE :—

TORONTO AND LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £200,000
NET PREMIUM INCOME £540,000

THIS COMPANY is prepared to consider Applications from the Leading Business Firms for the CHIEF AGENCY of the FIRE DEPARTMENT at Bombay.

Letters giving full particulars, and specially of the amount and class of Business under control to be addressed to :—

THE MANAGER,
WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,
Care of Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
8, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY,

and will be dealt with by the LONDON MANAGER, on his ARRIVAL in BOMBAY on 20th instant.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that in consequence of FAMINE and the SCARCITY of FODDER and WATER in CUTCH LAKH'AT Cows and Cattle are sent away to Sindh via Kottee in Cutch.

The Cattle on their way on account of fatigue and exhaustion go slowly, and on that account the contractor of the Animal hides, it is reported, takes the advantage by slaughtering the Cattle on the plea of being sickly and, for that purpose a PUBLIC MEETING is CALLED on TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 4-30 P.M., at the FRAMJEE CAWASJEE INSTITUTE, when it is requested that all the Hindus, Khojas and Mahomedans of Cutch residing in Bombay, as also Europeans, Parsees, Hindus, Khojas and Mahomedans, who are not residents of Cutch, but take interest in such matters, are requested to be present to take part in the proceedings and to send a formal application to the Shri Cutch Darbar to take proper steps in the matter.

Shet LAKHMIDAS KHIMJEE, J. P., has kindly consented to preside.

CHATARBHUJ MOORARJEE,
HASAMBHOY VISRAM,
JAMNADAS NARSI KHATAOO,
VASSONJEE KHIMJEE,
LUKHUMSEY NAPPOO,
KARAMSY DAMJEE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP which was prior and up to the 30th day of April, 1899, carried on by Peter Mackinnon, Duncan Mackinnon, Neil Macmichael, William Peddie Alexander, Sir James Lyle Mackay, K.C.I.E., William Currie, Montague Cornish Turner, Daniel Mackinnon Hamilton and Rivas Grenfell Currie under the firm of MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Company, in the business of Merchants and Agents at Calcutta and at Bombay has been DISSOLVED, so far as concerns the said Neil Macmichael as on and from the said 30th day of April, 1899, by the retirement of the said Neil Macmichael from the said firm.—Dated the 4th day of Oct. 1899.

ORR, ROBERTSON, & BURTON,
Solicitors for all the parties abovenamed.

MY WIFE HANNAH JONES, MEE HANNAH COUZENS, having LEFT MY PROTECTION on the 4th instant, I will not be RESPONSIBLE for ANY DEBTS incurred by her and any person or persons dealing with her will do so at their own risk.

R. Y. JONES,
Driver, G. I. P. Railway.

Byculla, No. 5, Berkley Place.

GLIMPSES OF THE EAST.

40 LOVELY PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, comprising the most picturesque and interesting places of INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, and the STRAITS with full descriptive matter. Size of views, 9 1-2 in. by 7 1-2 in.

Rs. 3 only, the complete set. Paper Cover.

JUST THINK OF IT ! ! !

A VIEW ALBUM, containing a set of 24 views of the most prominent places in CALCUTTA, DARJEELING, and SIMLA, bound neatly in Cloth. (GILT) Covers, Size of Views, 4 in. by 4 1-2 in. Rs. 1-8 each album—A grand thing for presentation or for friends abroad. Cash or V. P. P.

TRUSTT & CO.,
145-1, Dhurumtollah Street, Calcutta.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £300,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. Interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co. Ld., NEW DEPARTMENT.—Now on VIEW, Works by Great Artists, viz. :—Rosa Bonheur, Meissonier, Leon Moran, Alma Tadema, Leighton, Dendy Sadler, Paton, etc., etc.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-8 per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, Bombay.

IF a PACKET containing three Conveyances conveying land at Malad is brought back to M. P. CHOKSEY, 321, Lohar Street, Dhobitalao, A REWARD of Rs. 25 will be given.

ON VIEW.—Mr. R. A. Branson's Valuable Furniture, by Wimbridge, Roberts and others, Piano, Billiard Table, English Victoria, Horse, &c., at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill.

INTERESTING SOUVENIRS of the Transvaal Expedition, PHOTOS of DETRANING and EMBARKATION of Horses, Guns, &c.—CLIFTON and Co., Photographers, Bombay.

ASQUITH & LORD'S Specialities.—Navy Blue Serge Suits, Rs. 35, Soft-Fronted Shirts, six for Rs. 24. Dress Suits, Rs. 85. Dress Jackets, Rs. 40. Tennis Flannel-Lounge Suits, Rs. 26-8. Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED a COUNTRY BRED or ARAB GELDING or MARE, about 14-3, up to 14 stone, thoroughly trained for Lady's saddle and free from vice. State price and particulars to "X.Y.Z." care of this Paper.

FOR CYCLE ACCESSORIES & REPAIRS, of every kind call on W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

NEW FLANNEL SUITINGS, for Gentlemen, latest styles and designs, tropical weight, Rs. 32 and Rs. 40 per suit ; Revised prices, Rs. 30 a Rs. 36. WHITE AWAY LAIDLAW & Co., Bombay.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE, executed in the permanent PLATINOTYPE process, giving soft and pleasing effects. BROMIDE OPALS, artistically finished in water colour, monochrome or oils. ENLARGEMENTS successfully produced from old or faded photographs, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, at their Art Photographic Salon, Bombay. For prices etc., apply to the MANAGER.

OUR COMBINATION Dinner, Tea and Dessert set in Semi-Porcelain Brown "Forget me not" Pattern, Gold lines, original Rs. 37. Reduced to Rs. 23, Marvel of Cheapness, SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.—FOX, IRISH, and BULL TERRIERS, one Beagle, and Pair of Pedigree Sable Collies. Apply STEWARD, Steamer "Hambleton," Stream.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-8-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-9-2 per case, at Bandora.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL is a first class European Hotel, occupying the highest and central position, commanding extensive view. OPEN for VISITORS.

FOUCHE & Co.—PRIVATE DETECTIVES under EUROPEANS only. Undertake every kind of detective and secret enquiry work :—(1), Divorce proceedings initiated. (2) Applications, Petitions or Memorials prepared and typed ready for transmission. (3) Houses and estates purchased and sold. (4) Missing friends traced. (5) Debts collected, Loans negotiated. (6) Partnerships arranged. (7) Persons watched. (8) The interests of the non-official classes watched, and abuses in administration brought to the notice of the constituted authorities in India and in England. Head Office,—No. 1, Main Street, Poona.

RECEIVED MUSICAL MILK JUGS and TABLE FLOWER VASES, which play 1 and 2 Airs, Rs. 15, Rs. 25 and Rs. 30 each.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS AND MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches, in all sizes for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phœnix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical Boxes of every description thoroughly overhauled, repaired, cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in thorough repair and overhauled by experienced and trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching and carefully packed. Repairs undertaken in all Branches. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 : Half-yearly Rs. 6 : Quarterly Rs. 3 : to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 15 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Kashmir Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay, Discount to the Trade.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Rs. 1-13. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SOCIABLE BICYCLE, Dunlop Tyred, for two ladies or lady and gentleman side by side. Rs. 550.—Apply to the BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co., 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES

Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

	Rs.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra,	
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN &c., Supplied.

NOTES,
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ....Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ....Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	1 12 0	PEKOE	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	1 4 0	SOUCHONG	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,

33 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEVERNEY'S SALVER.

JUST THE THING WANTED!

ALL WHO WANT TO POSSESS

SILVERY SALVERS,

USEFUL IN ALL HOUSEHOLDS AS A SALVER, WINE TRAY, TEA TRAY, CAKE TRAY, &c.,

CAN HAVE ANY NUMBER

PRESENTED

TO THEM BY BUYING

DEVERNEY'S

* * *

BRANDY

THESE SALVERS WILL BE GIVEN

TO EVERY ONE.

ONE WITH EACH BOTTLE,

BY ALL WINE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY AND THE MOFUSSIL.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 74 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE.
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to over 9 MILLIONS STERLING.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee.

Francs 101,000,000 or about £4,000,000.

WE the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of the L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.

Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS

should send for particulars of the

ORIENTAL'S

LIFE POLICY.

THE

Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India.

THE FUNDS EXCEED

RS. 1,50,00,000.

Claims Paid Over

NINETY LACS,

Since the Company was Established in 1874.

As the Expenses of Management are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, the "Oriental" can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Moderate Premiums
Unquestionable Security,
Liberal Surrender Values
Immediate Settlement of Claims

Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Office,

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

THE only Firm in India which repairs and replaces new Springs to Air Guns with 3 months' guarantee. No. 1, Rs. 4. No. 3, Rs. 5.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort Bombay.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Curl	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilette" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA AND CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.

(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY :—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles and Jaghirdars of Native states will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

LEGAL MATTERS, APPEALS, NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES : Moderate. TERMS on Application.

OFFICES :

18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

(OVER MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma ; immediate relief ; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B). V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for,
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLIQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Vöslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

To those who want a

GOOD WHISKY

AT A MODERATE PRICE.

Slater's V. O. .....Rs. 28 Per doz.
O. H. L. Liqueur..... „ 27 „ „

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld.,

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Soerabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches ; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange ; issue Letters of Credit ; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. R. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	HOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 7,300,000

HEAD OFFIC

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic Transfers made at the current rates of Exchange, and addressees in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SERVANTS of VISITORS proceeding to MAHABLESHWUR and PANCHGANI, require to be provided with certificates in Form B.

2. All servants are required to attend the Mahableshwur Civil Hospital, or the Dispensary at Panchgani, for Medical Inspection every morning between the hours of 7 and 9 A.M., for ten days after arrival.

3. Families of servants will be detained under observation for a period of ten days at Dhandegher or Machutra Camp.

4. Forms of certificates are obtainable from the Deputy Commissioner of plague operations, Bombay, or from the Cantonment Magistrate or Chief Plague Authority, Poona City, or from the Superintendent Mahableshwur.

5. Those intending to visit Panchgani or Mahableswar, should communicate with the Superintendent at least seven days in advance, except in cases of sudden emergency, when the Superintendent should be communicated with by telegram.

D. C. DAVIDSON, Lt-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Chief Plague Authority, Mahableswar and Panchgani.
29th September, 1899.

TAPTI-VALLEY RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF THE CHINCHPADA-DONDAICHE SECTION FOR PUBLIC TRAFFIC.

SUBJECT to the sanction of Government, the following STATIONS on the Tapti-Valley Railway will be OPENED for all descriptions of GOODS and COACHING TRAFFIC, including Public Telegraph Messages, on and from the dates noted against each :—

Distance from Surat.	Stations.	Date of opening.
Miles.		
86	Khandbara	From Thursday the 5th Oct. 1899.
103	Nandurbar	
112	Shanala	From Sunday the 15th Oct. 1899.
121	Dondaicha	

The Timings of Trains on the Tapti-Valley Railway will be revised from and after the 5th October, 1899, particulars regarding which may be ascertained from the posters exhibited at all Stations.

Further information as to Rates, Rates, etc., can be ascertained on application to Station Masters.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I. Ry.
Bombay, 27th September, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF OLD SKELETON WHEELS, CARRIAGE AND WAGON,
OLD STEEL AXLES, STRAIGHT.
OLD IRON TYRES, CARRIAGE AND WAGON.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-Fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October, 1899, for the purchase of :—

	Tons.
OLD SKELETON WHEELS, CARRIAGE AND WAGON	400
OLD STEEL AXLES STRAIGHT	300
OLD IRON TYRES, CARRIAGE AND WAGON	18

which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wari Bunder.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms which can be had on application to the undersigned at his Office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the Deposit.

PAYMENT.—Must be made to the Company's Cashier prior to delivery.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 3rd October, 1899.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S
"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUEUR.
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-12.

In every STATION in INDIA.

INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES the BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS at Moderate Monthly Subscription. Also HOME PAPERS and MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
For Terms, apply to
VINCENT & Co.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 53m. Sun sets, 5h. 41m. High water, 8-14m., 1-56a. Low water, 7-54m., 7-49a.
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, annual meeting, 5-45 p.m.
Gymkhana Sports.
Public Meeting, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 4-30 p.m.

POLO—There will be no polo this week.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Indravati entered the dock on Sunday, and the Lawada entered it yesterday. The steamers H. T. Virawa and Putalia left the dock on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Colaba entered the dock on Sunday and the steamer Dalmatia left it on Saturday.

INOCULATION AT BANDRA.—At the close of the Bandra inoculation meeting Dr. D. A. D'Monte having given the lead 37 persons presented themselves for inoculation by Major Bannerman.

THE SCARCITY IN CUTCH.—A meeting will be held this afternoon in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute in reference to the scarcity in Cutch Lakhpat. Owing to the scarcity of fodder and water cattle are being sent to Sindh and it is alleged that on the way the contractor of the animal hides slaughtering the cattle on the plea of them being sickly. The meeting has been called to take steps to bring the matter before the notice of the Shri Cutch Durbar.

REPORTED THEFT ON THE STEAM SHIP CARTHAGE.—Miss Poole, a passenger on board the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Carthage, which arrived in the Bombay Harbour on Saturday, has reported to the police the theft of a gold watch, valued at £20, with a metal chain attached, valued at Rs. 1-8. The watch was last seen by the complainant three days before the steamer reached Aden and she missed it from her cabin one day after leaving Aden. Enquiries were made on board the vessel, but no trace of the missing watch could be found.

DEATH FROM STARVATION.—A middle-aged Hindu, apparently of the Varli caste, was found on the 6th inst. lying on the verandah of the Khojah Jamat khana at Lower Damaun in a feeble condition, and on enquiry it was ascertained that he had not tasted food for several days and was in search of it. The police gave him some kanji, but it had come too late, as the man was in almost a dying state and breathed his last on Saturday. Mr. Erachsha Hormu-ji Dadriwalla, the "Judge Popular," held an inquest over the body and after taking evidence, the jury brought in a verdict that the man had died of starvation.

INOCULATION MEETING AT JACOB'S CIRCLE.—On Saturday evening a meeting of the Bene-Israel congregation was held in the Prayer Hall at Jacob's Circle. There was a large attendance. Khan Saheb David Solomon explained the advantages of inoculation which, he said, was the only preventive known which can be relied on against plague. People from different parts of this Presidency had taken to inoculation, and he hoped that his community would accept the God-sent measure against the plague. He advised them to lose no time in getting themselves inoculated with Dr. Haffkine's anti-plague serum. At the close he intimated that he was about to call a meeting of the congregation at Jacob's Circle and have some of his friends inoculated in their presence.

DEATH FROM HORSE-BITE.—A Coroner's inquiry was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, on the body of Mana Walla, a syce, aged forty-five years. The deceased was in the employ of one Jamal Rajmall, proprietor of hack victorias, and resided in his master's stables at Duncan Road cross-lane. About ten or twelve days ago, Mana was grooming a horse, when the animal bit him on the inner side of the left thigh. The deceased took no notice of the wound and continued to do his work. On the 7th instant, symptoms of tetanus were developed and the man was unable to swallow any food. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where the spasms increased and he died on Sunday evening. The jury returned a verdict of death from tetanus following a wound on the left thigh, caused by a horse biting him.

THE IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.—A large meeting of landowners whose lands come within the Matungs, Sion and Mahim Street Scheme of the City Improvement Trust, was held on Sunday in the hall of Antonio De Silva's School at Dadar to consider what steps should be taken to protect their rights and interests, Mr. J. D. Vaba, B.A., L.L.B., presided. Many persons addressed the meeting, foreboding an utter failure of such a scheme both financially as well as practically, and dwelling upon the fact that there was no very great necessity for such a scheme seeing that there were lacs on lacs of square yards of land belonging to the Government and the Municipality vested in the Trust which the latter should improve and try to build upon first. Some speakers pointed out the hardships that they would have to undergo if forced to give up their habitations and lands. Resolutions were passed appointing a committee of landlords to take such steps as they might deem necessary to protect their rights and interests.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, BANDORA.—The thirteen hours' adoration in this church took place on Sunday with great solemnity. Throughout the day the church was visited by confraternities. The church was beautifully adorned, and the route of the procession was decorated with artificial flowers, flags, buttees, and Chinese lamps. The procession, accompanied by confraternities, sodalities, and a large congregation, left the church at 5-45 p.m., taking its course through the compound, where a temporary station had been erected and where Benediction was given to the large congregation. The St. Peter's (Parish) Band, assisted by the St. Paul's Band and others, played the "Tantum Ergo" After Benediction the procession took its way through the public road, entering the church from the centre door. In the church the ladies, accompanied by an orchestra, under the direction of Mr. P. M. Cresado, sang Lambilotti's "Tantum Ergo," the Rev. Father Althoff, S. J., the vicar of the Church, playing the harmonium. The rendering of the installation march brought the devotion to a close.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Lower Mahim, regarding the death of Maria Esperance D'Mello, a widow aged fifty-five years. On a Thursday, about a month ago, deceased went to see her daughter-in-law Caroline DeMello, who was then residing with her husband in a bungalow at Kumbharwada, Lower Mahim. After remaining there for a few hours, Maria left the place, and as she was passing through the compound, a dog sprang at her and bit her on the middle finger of her left hand. The dog was killed by a man with stones and the deceased was taken into the bungalow, where her daughter-in-law applied a few drops of brandy. The deceased then returned home and was attended by a native medical practitioner of Dadur Road. She got better, but complained of pain in the finger. About a week ago she went for a change to her sister's house at Mazagon. On Saturday last, she developed symptoms of hydrophobia and under medical advice was, on the following morning, removed to Dr. Van Ingen's Institute at Byculla. Here she was given a vapour bath, but she grew weak and died in the afternoon. Her body was then removed to her son's residence at Lower Mahim. A verdict of death from hydrophobia was returned by the jury.

SMOKING IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Candy sat to dispose of two rules nisi, by which the appellant Dadabhoy Jamsetjee Mirza in the complaint made by him against Raghunath Macoond and another, required Mr. S. B. Spencer, Presidency Magistrate, to show cause why he should not make further enquiries into the charges of insulting and wounding the applicant's religious feelings by smoking in a railway compartment of the B. B. and C. I. Railway not reserved for the purpose. The rule nisi was granted by Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Justice Ranade; and after the receipt of the magistrate's report, it was argued before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Ranade. The latter learned judges could not agree on the important question what was meant by a railway compartment, on which point the magistrate had asked for the opinion of the court.

The Chief Justice said that he and Mr. Justice Ranade could not agree, and the matter was referred to Mr. Justice Candy, who would deliver the court's judgment.

Mr. Justice Candy, in delivering judgment, said that the complainant and the accused were in the same compartment. What was a compartment? It was obvious that in a carriage containing 20 or 30 persons, although divided by partitions, if a person smoked without regard to the convenience of the other passengers, he came within the provisions of the section against smoking.

The court held that the complainant and the accused were sitting in the same compartment of the carriage, and with this expression of the court's opinion, sent back the record to the magistrate to deal with the case further.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals ROWLANDS' ODONTO. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and induces a healthy action of the gums. Ask stores and chemists for ROWLANDS' ODONTO, of Hatton Garden, London.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST LAWYERS.

AT the High Court yesterday a Full Bench, composed of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Candy, and Mr. Justice Tyabjee delivered judgment on the rule nisi, issued at the instance of the Advocate-General, calling upon Mr. L. N. Wadia, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Hiralal, of Messrs. Hiralal, Mulla and Mulla, solicitors, to show cause why their names should not be struck off the rolls, or some other order passed under the disciplinary power of the High Court, for their having made certain allegations against Mr. Bhalshanker, of Messrs. Bhalshanker and Kanga, solicitors, in the court of Mr. F. X. De Souza, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad. Separate judgments were delivered by their lordships.

The Chief Justice, in delivering judgment, said:—In this case a rule has been issued calling on Mr. Wadia to show cause why he should not be struck off the roll of advocates of this Court, or suspended from practice or otherwise dealt with as to this Court may seem fit. The application arises out of the use by him of words in the course of a criminal trial before Mr. D'Souza, the Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad. The actual words were: "Mr. Bhalshunker, in consequence of long-standing enmity with the accused, has been tampering with the witnesses and getting up evidence in order to ruin the accused." Now it is obvious that a most serious charge is conveyed by these words, and the gravity of the charge is enhanced when it is borne in mind that Mr. Bhalshunker is an attorney of this Court and a pleader, and in that capacity was engaged in the trial as Mr. Wadia's opponent. Language such as this would ordinarily subject their author to legal proceedings and serious consequences, but Mr. Wadia claims immunity by reason of the privilege accorded to an advocate in the conduct of his client's case, and he urges that in any case he acted on instructions and without malice. The privilege of an advocate as an answer to an action for slander is well established in England, and it has been considered that the same measure of licence belongs to an advocate in the Courts of this country. We have been referred to the case of Munster vs. Lamb, L. R., Q.B.D. 588, which is one of the latest and most authoritative statment of the law on the point. It was there laid down that an advocate who has made a defamatory statements of another person, which is false, and has been made by reason of malice in the advocate, but which has been made by him when speaking as an advocate, and with reference to the case which was being heard by the Court, is not actionable. Now that was an action for slander, and here Mr. Wadia is before the Court, not as a defendant in an action for slander, but to answer a rule issued at the instance of the Advocate-General as the official head of the legal profession, and more particularly of that branch of it to which Mr. Wadia belongs. It is contended, however, that this makes no difference, and that the principle of Munster vs. Lamb applies to support this. Reference has been made to the case of Sullivan vs. Norton, I. L. R., 10 Madras 25, in which it was held that an advocate cannot be proceeded against civilly or criminally for words uttered in his office as advocate. If it was intended in that case to decide that in the measure of the High Courts disciplinary powers is the privilege accorded to advocates as an answer to suits for defamation, then all I can say is that with every respect for the Court which so decided, I am, as at present advised, not prepared to accede to the proposition it involves: so to hold would be a dangerous curtailment of most useful and necessary powers. Moreover, such a view in my opinion overlooks the principle on which Munster vs. Lamb proceeds: this is stated by Fry, L. J., in the clearest terms in that part of his judgment were he says: "The rule of law exists, not because the conduct of those persons ought not of itself to be actionable, but because of their conduct was actionable actions would be brought against judges and witnesses in cases in which they had not spoken with malice, in which they had not spoken with falsehood. It is not a desire to prevent actions from being brought in cases where they ought to be maintained that has led to the adoption of the present rules of law, but it is the fear that the rule were otherwise, numerous actions would be brought against person, who are merely discharging their duty. It must be borne in mind that it is not intended to protect malicious and untruthful persons, but that it is intended to protect persons acting bona fide, who, under a different rule, would be liable not perhaps to verdicts and judgments against them, but to the vexation of defending actions." In an earlier part of his judgment the Lord Justice quotes the following words of Lord Mansfield: "Neither party, witness, counsel or Judge can be put to answer civilly or criminally for words spoken in office. If the words spoken are opprobrious or irrelevant to the case, the Court may take notice of them as a contempt and examine on information. If anything of the kind is found on such enquiry it will be punished suitably." These expositions seem to me to draw a sharp distinction between suits or criminal proceedings at the instance of the injured party and the exercise by the Court of its disciplinary powers. It is apparent that the reason to which the licence owes its origin has no place as an answer to disciplinary jurisdiction set in motion by the Advocate-General on the ground that in the interest of the profession which he is the head, he thinks the conduct of one of its members is such as to demand enquiry. A jurisdiction thus guarded need never stand in the way of a fearless discharge by a honourable advocate of his duties towards his client, and it is the exercise of this jurisdiction that has been invoked in this case; for the Bench granting the rule did so only on the application to them being so framed as to be made at the instance of the Advocate-General in his official capacity. One would seek in vain a precedent in England for an application such as the present: this in no small measure is due to the high standard of professional public opinion and morality; the strictness with which Judges at all times check any deviation from that standard; and lastly because the Benches of the Inns deal with any improper conduct on the part of their members, visiting it, if need be, with expulsion and that uncontrolled by the courts. (Manisty vs. Kinealy 24 W. R. 918.) As then, in my opinion, we are not precluded by the principles laid down in Munster vs. Lamb from inquiring into the conduct of an advocate when it consists of opprobrious statements used in the course of a trial, I now propose to examine Mr. Wadia's conduct on the occasion in question. Mr. Wadia, as I have said, excuses himself on the ground that he acted on instructions and in good faith. This is what he has stated in his affidavit. (Reads paras from the affidavit.) Though Mr. Wadia here asserts that he was instructed as to the relations between Mr. Bhalshunker and the accused, he omits to state that he was instructed that Mr. Bhalshunker "had been tampering with the witnesses," which is the really serious charge. We have been invited to consider whether the inference to be drawn from the terms of the affidavit is not that Mr. Wadia has failed to distinguish between the alleged enmity and the suggested tampering, and whether the true view is not that this charge of tampering owes its existence simply to an inference drawn by Mr. Wadia. In further support of this view our attention has been called to the questions which followed on the remark complained of, the absence of any suggestion of the sort in the accused's recorded statement and the conduct of Mr. Wadia of his case in this Court which did not seem to me to have been happily conceived or executed. Still Mr. Wadia has before us solemnly stated that he was instructed that there had been tampering, and on a consideration of all the circumstances, I think it right to accept his statement as well as his assurance that he was not actuated by malice. At the same time I must point out that when he made this grave charge against his opponent he had not proved its truth, nor according to his statement here did he, when he made the charge, intend to prove it. It follows, however, from the view I have expressed of Mr. Wadia's conduct that no sufficient case has been made for the infliction on him of so severe a penalty as the striking of his name off the roll of advocates or suspending him from practice. But this result must not, so far as I am concerned, be taken as the equivalent of an expression of approval on my part. The limits of licence do not furnish the standard of professional conduct, that licence is only tolerable so long as it is not abused. The duty of counsel in relation to as to prisoners' instructions is illustrated by the resolution passed by the Judges of the Queen's Bench Division in England. "That in the opinion of the Judges, it is contrary to the administration and practice of the Criminal Law as hitherto allowed that counsel for prisoners should state to the jury as alleged existing facts matters which they have been told in their instructions on the authority of the prisoner, but which they do not propose to prove in evidence." A more weighty statement, seeing the body from which it proceeds, there could not be, and it involves a principle which (if I may respectfully say so) appears to me to be sound, and on which I have always acted in those criminal trials at which I have precided in this country. Here Mr. Wadia made a statement to the Court which, as I have already remarked, he had not proved and apparently did not intend to prove: it was a statement imputing categorically to Mr. Bhalshunker, not merely unprofessional but criminal conduct: that statement, so far as the record discloses, was, in my opinion, not justified, and Mr. Wadia has, in this Court, declined in the most positive terms to express his regret not from any oversight on his part, for, at the outset of his address I was careful to give him the opportunity to make amends, an opportunity which he unhesitatingly rejected. It is under these circumstances that Mr. Wadia has invited us to express an opinion favourable to his conduct. That I must decline to do, for I see nothing in it that calls for commendation. As the licence of advocates has been so much discussed before us, I cannot leave this part of the case without reminding judicial officers that the licence creates a corresponding duty in them the duty of keeping the exercise of that licence within its proper limits lest it should grow into a scandal. In the case of Munster vs. Lamb, which Mr. Wadia put forward as his justification, Mr. Justice Mathew said: "The language of the defendant, if used by an advocate in a superior court, would most certainly have led to a sharp reprimand from the Judge, while Lord Mansfield in the passage I have quoted pointed to the power to punish. In this country Judges are explicitly and designedly armed by the legislature with large powers of control as is apparent from Section 150 and 153 of the Evidence Act, which indicate principles that "will be admitted to be sound by all honourable advocates and the public," and which judicial officers should ever keep clearly before them. No one can be more averse than I can to shackle the proper efforts of counsel, and it is only to keep pure the traditions of that most honourable profession that I have alluded to these matters. The zeal and the arguments of every counsel knowing what is due to him and his honourable profession are qualified not only by considerations affecting his own character as a man of honour, experience, and learning, but also by consideration affecting the general interests of justice, and I hope the day is distant when this will cease to be so. I now pass to consider the rule issued against Mr. Hiralal, and it only demands a few words for its disposal. Mr. Anderson in his very temperate remarks has placed the case before us in its most favourable aspect. I do not think that the case is one which calls for the exercise of our disciplinary powers, though I think Mr. Hiralal has been guilty of great professional discourtesy. He has to thank that discourtesy for the position in which he finds himself. The rule against him must be discharged. It only remains to consider the question of costs. In my opinion the Advocate-General was absolutely right in bringing Mr. Wadia's conduct before the Court, and I hope to have little doubt that the holders of his high office will be at all times equally astute and alert to see the conduct of the Bar in this Presidency shall be above reproach. But under all the circumstances of Mr. Wadia's case, I think there should be no order as to costs. I refrain from saying more on this subject. Further, I am of opinion that Mr. Hiralal should have no costs. There is but one matter to be dealt with. Mr. Macpherson, on behalf of Mr. Bhalshunker, has attended the proceedings and has asked us to expunge from the record the passage complained. He has (or this purpose laid before us the facts of the case, but I do not think that on these proceedings the order can be made.

Mr. Justice Candy, in giving his judgment, said first as to Mr. Wadia the question is whether there is reasonable cause to remove or suspend him from practice on account of certain words used by him in open court during a Sessions trial at Ahmedabad. After referring to the circumstances of the case, his lordship turned to the remarks made by Mr. Wadia. They were these:—Mr. Wadia replied that Messrs. Bhalshunker and Hudson had personal feelings in this case; that Mr. Bhalshunker, in consequence of a long-standing enmity with the accused had been tampering with the witnesses and getting up evidence in order to ruin the accused. Mr. Bhalshunker replied that there was absolutely no ground for the insinuation. The court overruled Mr. Bhalshunker's objection. It further appeared from Mr. Bhalshunker's letter that, when remarked by the judge of the risk which counsel was in making such charges against Mr. Bhalshunker, Mr. Wadia stated that he (or as Mr. Wadia said, his client) was prepared to take the risk, and that he was acting under instructions. It was admit ed that Mr. Hiralal, Mr. Bapulal, a local pleader, and the accused were all sitting by Mr. Wadia when he made the above statement, and that they made no sign of contradicting him. In his petition Mr. Bhalshunker says:—"The charges made against him, as aforesaid by Mr. Wadia, were absolutely false and made without any foundation or warrant of any kind whatsoever, and without any instructions, and consequently mala fids. It cannot be true, as stated by Mr. Wadia, that he was acting under instructions." In the opinion of Mr. Justice Candy, it was clear that Mr. Wadia was acting under instructions. He said so in open court at the time, and he had never been contradicted. The statement of the accused made in open court also showed that he gave those instructions to Mr Wadia. There was no material before this court, from which they could come to the conclusion that Mr. Wadia made, or was now making, a false statement. There was not a scintilla of evidence before their lordships to show that Mr. Wadia was "actuated by malice and personal ill will." Further, Mr. Wadia, Mr. Hiralal, and Mr. Bapulal stated in their affidavits that Mr. Wadia was acting under instructions. His lordship need hardly emphasize the fact that they were not trying the question whether those instructions were true or false. Mr. Bhalshunker had solemly affirmed that they were false, and his statement that they were false deserved the fullest consideration and the publicity which he naturally desired. The question before the court was whether Mr. Wadia deserved punishment for stating in open court what the effect of his instructions was. Mr. Justice Candy said his finding was in the negative. To find otherwise would counsel who might be in Mr. Wadia's position in a most serious difficulty and hamper them unduly in the conduct of their cases. As the learned Advocate-General, in opening the case fairly put it, the question was: Were the words made use of by Mr. Wadia, such as way so as to wantonly, unjustifiably, and unnecessarily insult Mr. Bhalshunker? To that Mr. Justice Candy answered in the negative. Admitting that the instructions given to Mr. Wadia were false, Mr. Wadia did not and could not know that they were false. He could not be punished for acting on them. Mr. Bhalshunker had asked them to send for the record of the case and direct that the portion containing the statement made by Mr. Wadia against him be expunged therefrom. His lordship saw no reason for them to take such action. They were not sitting in appeal on Mr. De Souza's judgment, and certainly they could not take such a step, which would amount to grave censure of Mr. De Souza, without giving him the opportunity of explaining his conduct. His lordship would discharge with costs the rule obtained against Mr. Wadia. His lordship thought Mr. Bhalshanker should pay the costs. The rule was obtained by the Advocate-General, but he acted solely on the sworn petition of Mr. Bhalshanker. His lordship saw no reason why, now that they were agreed that the rule should be discharged, costs should not follow the event. In coming to that conclusion, his lordship did not withhold legitimate sympathy from Mr. Bhalshunker. As one who had known him for many years, his lordship was glad that he has had the opportunity of solemnly affirming that the statements made against him were false. But his regard for Mr. Bhalshanker, his lordship said, must not lead him to do what, in his opinion, would be an injustice to Mr. Wadia, and he could not help saying that, in his opinion, Mr. Bhalshanker chose the wrong time and place to do so clearing his character if he thought it necessary to do; and that his petition to this court, which was solemnly affirmed, contained allegations which he should have omitted. Now that the rule was to be discharged, his lordship could see no reason why he should not pay Mr. Wadia's costs. As to Mr. Hiralal, the only charge brought against him by the Incorporated Law Society was that he neglected to answer Mr. Bhalshunker's letters. Whether such a charge was one which should be taken up by the Incorporated Law Society, his lordship had no doubt. It was a piece of discourtesy which might well have been met with the contempt which it deserved. His lordship could not, however, but express his satifaction that the Incorporated Law Society was so mindful of the honour of the members of the profession that it had thought it necessary to bring before the court even a breach of professional etiquette and common courtesy. His lordship would discharge the rule obtained against Mr. Hiralal, and leave him to bear his own costs.

Mr. Justice Tyabjee generally concurred in the observations made by the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy. He took it to be clearly established by the authorities that an advocate had the fullest liberty of speech in the course of a trial before a judicial tribunal, so long as his language was justified by his instructions on the record. The mere fact that his words were defamatory, or that they were calculated to hurt the feelings of another, or that they turned out to be absolutely devoid of all solid foundation, would not make him responsible, nor render him liable in any civil or criminal proceeding. His lordship was of opinion that it had not been shown that Mr. Wadia exceeded or was not justified by his instructions in alleging and arguing that Mr. Bhaishunker and Mr. Hudson had personal feelings in the case, and that Mr. Bhaishunker in consequence of long standing enmity with the accused had been tutoring witnesses and getting up evidence in order to ruin him. Nor was there any ground to suppose that Mr. Wadia was moved by any personal hostility or malice, or that the charge was wanton or reckless or made with a view simply to annoy or defame Mr. Bhaishunker or that it was irrelevant under the peculiar circumstances of the case he was defending. The charge might have been for the honour and reputation not only of Mr. Bhaishanker but of the profession to which he belonged, absolutely without foundation in fact. But that did not take away the right and the privilage, nay, the duty of Mr. Wadia to make the charge in his instructions justified him in doing so, and if in his discretion he thought it necessary in the interest of his client—to make that charge. On the whole, therefore, his lordship was of opinion that though there were prima facie grounds for calling upon Mr. Wadia to give an explanation of his conduct in making such serious allegations against a solicitor of that court, yet Mr. Wadia had shown sufficient cause why they should not take any further action against him. His lordship could not help thinking that it would have been better if Mr. Bhaishanker had written to Mr. Wadia for an explanation before taking out that rule. As regarded Mr. Hiralal he was not charged with any professional misconduct, and the utmost that had been alleged against him was that he showed a want of courtesy in not replying to Mr. Bhaishanker. His silence was calculated to produce in Mr. Bhaishanker's mind the impression that either he had not given the instructions as at present alleged, or that he was afraid to take the responsibility of having given them. He had, moreover, entirely identified himself with Mr. Wadia both in the proceedings before the Sessions Judge and on the argument of that rule, and the learned judge, was therefore of opinion that although the rule should be discharged against both, it should be discharged without costs. He thought Mr. Bhaishanker was not entitled to his costs not only because he had failed in making out the charge of misconduct against Mr. Wadia, but also because he took out the Rule without first calling on Mr. Wadia to give an explanation of his conduct. He also thought that Mr. Hiralal was not entitled to his costs, because he had the opportunity of explaining the part he took in the transaction, but deliberately abstained from giving any explanation to Mr. Bhaishanker. Mr. Wadia was not entitled to his costs because the language he used was so defamatory and the charges he brought against Mr. Bhaishunker were so serious that Mr. Bhaishunker was prima facie justified in insisting upon an explanation through that court, when he failed to obtain it from Mr. Hiralal, and also because even after Mr. Bhaishunker had denied upon oath that there was the smallest foundation for the charges, Mr. Wadia declined to withdraw the charges or to express his regret for the charges he had brought against Mr. Bhaishunker.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Mr. Harold Pogson, Superintendent of Police, Thana District, has been promoted to Fith Grade Superintendent, and Mr. Thomas S. Greenaway, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Thana, to Second Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Bombay Presidency.—Mr. Gopal Vasudeo has been appointed Sub-Registrar at Bandora in the Thana District, under Section 12 of the Registration Act III of 1877.

Mr. Madhavrao Balkrishna Raje, Deputy Nazar of the District Court of Thana, who has served Government more than thirty years, with zeal and fidelity, in various capacities, retired on his well earned pension on Sunday last.—Mr. Bhagvant Appaji Padbye of Thana, who is employed in the Customs Department at Bombay, has successfully passed the Departmental examination in July last.

Mr. Anant Mahadev Choubal, a Municipal Councillor of Thana, has generously sent a quantity of English preserved food and country-made pieces of clothes to Khan Bahadur Framroze Ardesar Moos, L. M. and S., Plague Authority of Thana, for distribution among the poor patients in the Plague Hospital.

The case in which Ganis and six other Kolies were charged with having murdered Baldeosing Pardesi, near the Demauli railway station, were tried by Mr. Mohsin Badrudin Tyabji, I.C.S., Sessions Judge of Thana, assisted by a jury. Ganis was made an approver and already acquitted, and the six accused were found guilty of the offence by the Judge and jury; three were sentenced to death and three to penal servitude, on Monday last. Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Trimbak Acharya, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown, and Nawabzada Nasrulla Khan Saheb and Mr. Pranjiwandas L., barristers-at-law of Bombay, defended the accused.

A Mharatta Rao and his brother and other Deshmookh of Hatnaoli in Panvel Taluka of the Colaba Zilla were tried by the Sessions Judge of Thana for giving false information, with intent to cause a person to be convicted of a capital sentence, to Rao Bahadur Ganesh Pandurang Thakur, B.A., District Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate of Alibag. The accused were found guilty of the offence with which they were charged, the Mharatta Rao and his brother were sentenced to three years' each, and the Deshmookh to four years' rigorous imprisonment on Wednesday last.

Lalji Premji Thakur of Bombay is now being tried by Rao Bahadur Sitaram Damodhar Ovalekar, First Class, Special Magisirats of Coorla, Bandora, for forging a document to receive Rs. 400 from Bai Dinbai, wife of Mr. Nasarwanji, a land-lord of Marole, in Salsette Taluka of the Thana District.

The hearing of the case in which Shaik Mahomed, son of Moulvi Gulam Mohidin, and twenty-three other Musalmans, who have been charged with rioting on the day of Ganpati's festivals at Kalyan will take place specially before Mr. G. Monteath, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and First Class Magistrate of Thana, shortly. Mr. Motilal Khodidas Chief Constable of Kalyan, will conduct the prosecution. The Mahomedans of Kalyan have engaged the services of Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, barrister-at law of Bombay, to defend the accused.

The men who left Kadwa Gali and Kharkar Street in Thana on account of plague and lived outside the town, have commenced returning to their houses gradually. The jungle fever has broken out among the Thana fugitives at Mumra, Mahaghiri's Koliwada has now become plague infected Ward at Thana.

Six births and twenty-three deaths (including eleven deaths from plagus) were registered in the town of Thana during the past week. There have been fifteen cases and eleven deaths from plague here, since Sunday last. Twelve patients recovered and were discharged from the Plague Hospital in the week ended to-day. There are now three patients in the Plague Hospital and ten persons in the segregation camp.

The camp of Mr. W. C. Shepherd, I.C.S., First Assistant Collector of Thana, is at Umargaon in the northern part of this district at present, where he personally inspects the famine relief work operations.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths, from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	0	0	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	8	0	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Kamathwadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	6	0	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathpura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	17	2	25
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	15	25
Total	32	17	130
Total plague deaths to date	59,018	49,993	
Same date last year	42	50	165

DAMAUN.

Since plague has been raging at Surat, several Banias of that place, having friends or relatives in Damaun, are coming here every day to avoid plague. Yesterday a Bania female, by name Hurkore Tarchand, who came from Surat, was on medical examination found to be suffering from plague and was removed to the Marvad hospital where she is the first, and at present the only pat

For Assurance of European and Native Gentlemen.

SCOTTISH METROPOLITAN

LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ld.,

Popular and Modern Policies.

LOW RATES. ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

SPECIALTY.—A COMBINED LIFE AND ACCIDENT POLICY AT A RATE LESS THAN THAT CHARGED BY MOST COMPANIES FOR A LIFE POLICY ONLY.

Vacancies for District and Local Agents.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA,

10, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

W. SWAN PARKER, Manager.

PIANOFORTES

FOR

POONA SEASON, 1899,

ERARD PIANOFORTES.

FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.

FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

SCHIEDMAYER

AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.

FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., LD. have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS

BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS:—

MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

WARDEN & CO.,

BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,

"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,

WHITE GLAZED TILES,

NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,

MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES. Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.

WARDEN & Co.,

27, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,

CHARING CROSS LONDON, W.C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,

PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.

JOHN JONE'S GENUINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

SUITABLE FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED,

ALSO

GOLD ALBERT CHAINS

PEARL NECLACES, DIAMOND AND RUBY RINGS, &c, &c.

SOLE AGENT,

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,

THE OLDEST AND ONLY HOUSE IN BOMBAY,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT.

DR. F. B. SEEKVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette" And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE;"

MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

MESSRS. THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta

MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 9.

WE reported under Saturday evening's date the latest news received through Reuter for this column, and now append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Week's Receipts	2,42,000	3,41,000	2,82,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom...	89,000	1,24,000	1,06,000
" " to Continent....	1,02,000	77,000	36,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. ...	10,09,000	10,28,000	10,92,000
" " to U. K. " ...	3,00,000	2,85,000	2,65,000
" " to Continent " ...	3,37,000	2,14,000	2,65,000
" Stock in the Ports ...	6,80,000	6,22,000	4,87,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 6th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Total visible supply of all kinds	27,70,000	22,01,700	17,01,980
" " " of Surats ..	61,000	83,530	60,390

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	7,16,000	5,68,130	2,83,970
" London	3,000	3,000	3,500
American afloat	1,70,000	2,27,000	2,32,500
East Indian "	2,000	2,000	500
Total...	8,91,000	8,00,130	5,20,470
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 31-32d.	3 3-32d.	3 13-16d.
" Good Bhownugger.....	3 3-32d.	2 5-8d.	3 9-32d.
Difference...	23-32d.	15-32d.	17-32d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday last showed the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office Dec. Rs.		3,34,253
" " " Branches... " "		7,80,538
Other " ..... Inc. "		3,883
Government Securities ..... Dec. "		2,52,031
Other authorised "		unchanged
Loans ..... Inc. "		32,05,984
Bills Discounted and Purchased... " "		2,43,508
Balances with other Banks ..... Dec. "		4,508
Cash ..... " "		39,85,910

The good demand now prevailing for accommodation had the effect during last week of reducing the cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay, as disclosed by to-day's statement of affairs, to the extent of 39 3-4 lakhs, making it stand at 151 3-4 lakhs. From Public Deposits there were withdrawals amounting to 3 1-4 lakhs at the Head Office, and 7 3-4 lakhs at the Branches. Government Securities were 2 1-2 lakhs less. Loans increased by 32 lakhs, and Bills Discounted and Purchased by about 2 1-2 lakhs.

COTTON.—The market is firm in tone, with prices for forward delivery quoted at Rs. 221 per candy, for "Good" Broach, March delivery ; Rs. 176 for Fully "Good" Bengal, for January ; Rs. 199 for "Good" Bhownugger, for May Exporters bought 400 bales Poolgaum at Rs. 195 per candy ; and the mills, 150 Indore at Rs. 191, 200 Oojein at Rs. 185 to Rs. 195, 100 Indore at Rs. 195, 200 Surat at Rs. 190, 100 Bhagulkote at Rs. 189.

WHEAT.—Prices are 2 annas lower, in a quiet market.

SEEDS are quiet but steady, with prices unchanged all round.

The only fall of rain reported in the telegraphic advices received to-day from the districts was a meagre 10 cents at Hubli. From Wadhwan came the report that the cotton plants are irretrievably ruined by drought ; at Sholapur the field operations are interrupted by the absence of rain ; at Bhawnagar all the crops are suffering from too little rain. The weather is bright throughout.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	224	bales.
Wheat	2,905	cwts.
Linseed	1,360	"
Rapeseed	854	"
Poppyseed	1,139	"
Castorseed	2,330	"
Rice	1,871	"

FREIGHTS.—A line has been done, for Antwerp, November shipment, at 19s. 6d. per ton. For October, buyers offers 20s., but sellers are reluctant to operate.

EXCHANGE opened steady in tone at 1s. 4 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 13-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Rates remained at this level throughout the day, with but little business passing, and closed os follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand.....1s. 4 1-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 4 1-8d.	"
Credits 3 months' Sight ...1s. 4 13-32d.	"
Francs 172 1-2	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been an active tone in the market to-day with 95 quoted for Cash and 94 for the Settlement, for 3 1-2 per Cents.

SHARES are dull. Manockjee Petit are Rs. 50 higher, and Colaba Land and Mill, Rs. 17 1-2.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET REPORT.

MESSRS. TATA AND SONS' Liverpool correspondents in their letter of the 21st ultimo write on the state of their cotton market as under :—"During the past week our market has advanced about 7 points. This advance is due in the first place to the unwillingness of the American planters, particularly those in Texas, to part with their crops at present prices, and further also to the active buying of the Southern Mills who are eagerly picking up all desirable lots in the interior towns, and thus curtailing the receipts at the ports. The firmness has been increased by some large buying for account of Alexandria, as owing to the extremely low state of the Nile it is feared that the irrigation of the cotton lands will be so insufficient as to cause a total or partial failure of the next Egyptian crop. This buying has, therefore, nothing to do with the present crop, and merely represents paper speculation. During the last few days many speculators appear to have seen a favourable opportunity for straddling between this market and New York by buying here and selling in New York. The buying has been on a very large scale and has considerably influenced the advance, but the corresponding selling in New York has to-day caused a disappointing opening in that market but since the decline has been regained and at time of writing, a further advance of about four points has been established. The Manchester market is not so active as before and the period of brilliant trade seems to be passing away. In any case the spot demans here has been rather poor lately, and Lancashire spinners are thought to hold enough cotton to last them till the new crop begins to come in earnest. We are anxiously watching for further developments, and earnestly hope to be in a position soon to give you a decided opinion either one way or the other. When we can do so, we shall not fail to let you know immediately. In the meantime we to-day received your cable asking us what was our opinion as to selling, to which we replied that we had not changed our opinion, viz., that we are still very much undecided, but if anything are inclined to think unfavorably of the market, and that we would advise selling the market up i.e., selling more at every fresh advance, which we think at present is the safets policy. With an early frost, which might curtail the crop considerably, everybody would have to change his opinion. With all that, there is no earthly reason, why people who are short, should rush in to cover. There is, we think, absolutely no hurry, certainly not for those who, like our friends, are all financially strong : they can see it to the end. To go Bull now in the face of an incoming crop and overwhelming supplies would, in our opinion, be sheer madness unless, as said above, frost should occur and upset all our calculations. To show you how difficult it is to attach an importance to opinions at present, we can only tell you what a friend of ours laughingly said to us yesterday, a man, one of the most important and intelligent of our colleagues : "Yesterday I expected 2 2-4d. for certain, to-day I have visions for 4d." We do not imitate our colleague ; we do not advise a change of policy, but patience. Cooler weather is reported from the northern belt."

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 7th October, as compared with the statement of 30rd September :—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 30. Rs.	Oct. 7. Rs.
Capital	19,00,000	190,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	.....	.....
Public Deposits at Head Office	54,55,402	51,21,146
Do. do. at Branches	31,21,304	24,40,763
Other Deposits	331,78,382	331,82,255
Post Bills	4,502	4,443
Credits, undrawn	10,74,765	12,13,990
Rs...	598,34,445	588,62,599
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	95,03,785	92,51,754
Other authorised Securities	34,67,024	34,67,024
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities	44,65,425	42,86,541
Loans do. do. do.	165,29,791	197,35,775
Bills Discounted and purchased ...	60,87,572	63,31,0-0
Dead Stock	4,22,745	4,22,745
Stamps and Stationery	20,907	20,911
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	1,65,340	1,60,702
Cash	191,71,987	151,86,077
Rs..	598,34,445	588,62,599

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BHAROOCHA—October 9, at his residence 336, Grant Road, of heart disease, Framjee Sorabjee Bharoocha, son-in-law of the late Ardeshir Eduljee Chinoy, aged 62.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

GODFREY—DURHAM—September 23, at Sambhar, Rajputana, Edwin Charles Godfrey, Opium Department, to Charlotte Anne, 22rd daughter of John Durham, Esq, Northern India Salt Revenue.

DEATHS.

COCKBURN—October 1, at Umaria Colliery, Harry Bernard, son of the late John William and Lovey M Cockburn, of Nagpur, aged 24 years and 11 months.

DAVIDSON—September 13, at Allahabad, Allan Cresswell, 6th son of the late Mr and Mrs J Davidson, of Alfred Park, aged 14 years and 11 months.

DAVIDSON—October 5, at Allahabad, Rose Margaret Caroline, 4th daughter of the late Mr and Mrs J Davidson, of Alfred Park, aged 20 years and 2 months.

WOOD—September 30, at Secunderabad, suddenly from heart disease, Major E P Wood, 23th M I, Officiating Commandant 11th M I.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1899.

HAVING established the machinery for effecting improvements on a large scale in Bombay, it may not be uninstructive to note what is being done in London in that direction by public bodies and private enterprise. The Strand Improvement Scheme will widen that crowded street near its centre. A great thoroughfare will establish direct communication between Waterloo Bridge, Holborn, and Oxford St., at a cost of rather more than four millions sterling. The London County Council will find the money and hope to recoup the greater part of the outlay by the sale of frontages on the new boulevard and on the Crescent which will replace Holywell St. and Wych Street. A considerable number of theatres and other buildings of importance will have to come down ; so will highly objectionable rookeries and insanitary tenement houses. Naturally the sweeping interference with vested interests, contemplated in this improvement, caused it to be resisted tooth-and-nail in Parliament, to the great additional cost of the work and the huge profit of the lawyers. Yet, when all is done, the Strand will remain as narrow as before at the East End, where it joins Fleet Street, and for fully half its length on the west. There we have the besetting sin of incompleteness, which differentiates the improvements effected in Paris, alike under the Empire and the Republic, from those in the British Metropolis. With the exception of the magnificent Thamss Embankment, constructed by the much-decried Board of Works, every important public work in the Metropolis of the Empire has been marred by that blemish or by a fatal deficiency of the sense of architectural effect. Happily, the improvement now in progress in Parliament Street though sacrificing certain streets on the west side, will give an uninterrupted view of Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament from Trafalgar Square, seems likely to be a splendid exception. It is true that a certain influential noble lord writes to the "Times" protesting against the vandalism about to be perpetrated, and is moving heaven and earth to get the plans remodelled in accordance with those prepared by the famous Inigo Jones early in the last century, and pigeon-holed ever since. But, on the whole, it may be rationally hoped that the newly-expanded Parliament Street will be able to compare with any street in Europe, or even in Bombay the Beautiful.

We have been favoured by the Medical Officer of Health for St. James's, Westminster, Dr. James Edmunds, with a copy of his report for the year 1898, which deals incidentally with an important improvement in Pall Mall and the Haymarket on the site of Her Majesty's Theatre, and some of the adjacent buildings. Here has been constructed the Carlton Hotel, one of the most remarkable of the stone buildings in London, at a cost of half a million sterling in the expectation of surpassing all other hotels in the Metropolis. It has swept away what was left of the old arched corridors, widened the vists, and opened up the atmospheric effect of the eastern portion of Pall Mall. When the structure was completed it was found that the original plans did not provide for the necessary sanitary conveniences required and that a hundred such would be needed to perfect the sumptuous suites of apartments and the palatial restaurants that had been constructed. How were these necessary additions to be supplied ? Here we find how the practical instincts of a law-abiding people can surmount apparently insuperable difficulties ? The bye-laws made by the London County Council prescribed that pipes in connection with a building, to be hereafter erected, should be outside such buildings, and that an existing building, shall—wherever practicable—be situated without the building. In this case the building had already been erected and the plans had been finally sanctioned. The technical point might have been taken that the additional pipes should come under the provision "whenever practicable." But it was apparently considered that the rule was in itself so objectionable that it would be better to break it, and leave to the London Council, if so disposed, the responsibility of leaving a large aggregate of wealthy guests without required accommodation, or that the pipes should be trained over the stone-facades of the hotel. The Crown Surveyor put an end to the second alternative which would have made the noble front of the building an eyesore in Pall Mall and the Haymarket. He refused to allow the cornices to be mutilated to make way for the pipes. The Health Officer pointed out that the bye-law, while of use for ordinary dwelling houses, was very inapplicable for large and complicated buildings. On his advice the Health Committee recommended that, if the bye-law was to be enforced, a painful duty should devolve on the L. C. C. That course was taken, after much discussion, in which there was the inevitable suggestion that a wealthy company was receiving undue favour that would not be shown to an ordinary householder. Meanwhile the necessary additions were made ; the sanitary arrangements were carried out inside the building to the satisfaction of the Health Committee. When they were completed, formal proceedings were taken to uphold the bye-law ; the magistrate inflicted a fine of 40s. on the company for disregarding it. The Health Committee pressed on the L. C. C. the unworkable nature of the rule, and it was rescinded. Pipes external to buildings, especially large buildings, are liable to be frozen in winter, and to expand unduly in the heat of summer, to the great injury of joints and connections In German cities, where the sanitary arrangements are up to date, all pipes are protected within the walls from the vicissitudes of the seasons. Burst pipes and water famines are therefore unknown, while in England they are the invariable concomitants of winter. There is a further serious disadvantage in exposing pipes to the external air ; the temperature is warm in the sun and the air in the pipes rises ; at night it is cold and the pipes become down-drafts ; inside the building the pipes send the vitiated air out beyond the roof line, night and day, while the perpetual strain upon the metal work is minimised The extreme complexity of modern apparatus for the water-supplies, drainage, ventilation, and warming of large and complicated buildings, is usefully indicated in the Health Officer's sketch of the works at the Carlton Hotel. Large cisterns are provided in the roof and intermediate cisterns on the third floor, sufficient for the needs of the hotel if the water company's supply fails. One set of cisterns is provided for drinking-water and baths ; another for closets and sinks. A tank on the roof serves the fire-hydrants, as also the water company's main. Cold and hot water are always kept circulating in the pipes, leading to every bath-room, hot water mains flow from base to roof, so that the water is always warm at the outlet. The corridors are warmed by radiators supplied by pumping. Three separate drainage channels pervade the building, and ready access is given to each by air-tight doors. They are all open to the sky and no gas or sewer emanation can enter the hotel.

A powerful pumping apparatus sends 60,000 cubic feet of air per minute into the hotel. This air is filtered, and warmed or cooled, as the state of the temperature requires, and in some cases perfumed. It is led into every corridor on the plenum principle, and is left to find its own way out through chimneys, doors, or windows. It reverses the ordinary drafts by which cold air is sucked into ordinary buildings through crevices in doors and windows. In the large restaurants, and in other parts of the Carlton Hotel, reciprocal action is used, fresh air injected, and the air used exhausted. To isolate the kitchens, which are below the great restaurant, double asbestos ceilings are used. In the space between the two, fresh air is forced in to descend into the kitchens, while the heated air and cooking odours are extracted from the kitchens and instantly cremated in the boilers. In the ordinary hotel kitchens the odour of cooking destroys the special efforts of the individual chef and takes away the appetite of the diners. It need not be said that the building is lighted by electricity. By pressing a button in a given room the occupant can be put in immediate speaking communication with any other person in the hotel. All these arrangements are very costly ; but they are expected to pay, and to pay largely. On the other hand all is not high civilisation in St James's, Westminster. On the North-East of Regent Street are tortuous narrow streets and lanes, and the old worn-out houses, which are let out at exorbitant rates to Polish Jews, who find work in the West End tailors' shops. These foreigners have the most rudimentary ideas of sanitation of any kind, and their presence is a serious danger to the rest of the community. Nothing has as yet been done to open up and improve that rookery. There are other matters of great interest and practical value in Dr. Edwards' report. It shows us how, even in London, the most elaborate arrangements for the health, enjoyment, and luxury of the wealthy, can exist side by side with slums, which we in Bombay would find it hard to beat.

WHEN the first forecast of the jute crops in Bengal was issued in June by the department of land records and agriculture of that province it was estimated that the crops would be only slightly below the ordinary. Since then the weather has been extremely unfavourable, and, according to the final report now issued, the crop is estimated to be only about 80 per cent. of the normal. In June there was an excess of rain in all districts except Khulna, Rangpur, Mymensingh, Backergunge, and Cuttack. In July the rainfall was abnormally heavy and continuous in almost all district, Jalpaigari, Darjeeling and Cuttack alone recording falls a little below the normal. In most of the important eastern and northern districts of Bengal, the rainfall in August was in excess of the normal, but in September the fall was not excessive and was pretty evenly distributed. Further inquiries, since the publication of the first forecast, show that the area sown is 1,971,300 acres as compared with 1,624,400 acres sown last year, or an increase of 21 per cent. The normal area is, however, 2,189,400 acres. In an ordinary year it is estimated that the yield of jute amouuts to three bales per acre or 66 lakhs of bales for the province, and it was at first anticipated that the gross outturn for the year would be about 58 lakhs of bales, or 87 per cent. of a normal crop. This would have represented a fourteen anna crop, but it is now regarded as improbable that the gross production will exceed 50 lakhs of bales or 75 per cent. of the normal. In familiar language this represents a twelve anna crop.

AN interesting section of the report of the Court of Wards for the North-West Provinces and Oudh, with which we have previously dealt, is the note contributed by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture on the agricultural improvement of the various estates under management. Experiments with improved varieties of field crops were conducted on a number of the estates. Satisfactory results were obtained with Jaunpur maize at Etawah and Kheri, but, owing to the expense of its cultivation, and the fact that it takes three months to mature, the cultivators did not regard it with favour. Generally the main objection raised to the introduction of new varieties of crops was the expense of the seed, in consequence of small quantities having to be brought long distances. To meet this difficulty the establishment of local seed depots is being considered, and this should result in a substantial reduction in the cost of seed. On a few estates attention has been paid to improved irrigation, and in the Balrampur State 9,800 trees of the *ficus* species were planted during the year in a fodder reserve for elephants. This is expected to become a most valuable property in a few years. Stock-breeding has received some attention, and in this regard the results obtained in horse-breeding have been moderately successful. The most interesting feature of this section of the report, however, is the statement by the Manager of the Balrampur Estate that an agricultural bank started in Pipra has done really good work. This bank has helped 3,163 tenants with advances amounting to Rs. 40,535, and has not a single bad debt. The rate of interest is comparatively low, being 9 per cent., and after defraying all establishment and other charges there was a net profit to the extent of Rs. 380. It is intended to gradually extend the operations of the bank till the full capital of Rs. 80,000, sanctioned by the Board, is utilised. As a means of combating the evil system by which the *banias* are able to absorb the greater part of the product of the cultivators' toil, the extension of these agricultural banks is to be welcomed, while their indirect value to an estate can scarcely be estimated too highly.

ACCORDING to Sir William White, who gave an address before the British Association at Dover on steam navigation, the theorists who talk about speeds of sixty miles an hour at sea are pure visionaries. Sir William pointed out that the facts of past experience are all against the believers in the possibility of a speed of a mile a minute. We have, however, not yet reached the limit in the size of vessels, and increases in length favour the better maintenance of speed at sea. The Oceanic, which has recently made her maiden trip to New York, is actually longer than the ill-starred Great Eastern, whose size, it was at one time supposed, would never be exceeded. Considerations not only of increased speed, but of regularity in nearly all circumstances of weather, point to an even greater increase in the length and weight of ocean-going steamers, for the larger and longer the vessel the fewer will be the occasions when bad weather will compel a stoppage or a slowing down of speed. Thanks to mechanical appliances the largest ships built, or to be built, can be readily steered and worked, difficulties in this direction having diminished in recent years notwithstanding the great growth in dimensions. Quicker passages, says Sir William, will to some extent diminish risks, and the chances of breakdown will be lessened if multiple propellers are used. Even at present, with twin screws, the risk of a total breakdown is extremely small. Still, it may be assumed that any great addition of speed, which depends upon so many things, such as the weight of material used in the construction of hulls, fuel, steam pressures, and the multiplication of screws, must of necessity be a matter of slow growth. So far as the general public are concerned, this may not be a matter of regret. Passenger ships are not to be compared to torpedo-boats in regard to the possibilities of speed ; and, so long as the safety of ocean travel is assured by improved mechanical appliances, the ordinary passenger will be content with something less than sixty miles an hour at sea.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, with the outward English mails of the 29th ult., left Aden at 11 a.m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. on Saturday next.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, yesterday, it was resolved, on the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Burke, to supply 85,000 gallons of water per day from the Tansa main to the Thana Municipality from the end of November next to the 15th July 1900, at the rate of twelve annas per 1,000 gallons.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 16th September 1899 shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1898 of 169,648 maunds and Rs. 51,220 in the earnings.

HIS HIGHNESS the Thakore of Morvi has succeeded to a certain extent in his appeal against an order of Mr. Justice Russell made on the 11th March last, in the matter of Colonel Anderson and Mr. Lidbetter, insolvents. At the High Court, yesterday, the Chief Justice, in delivering the judgment of himself and Mr. Justice Tyabjee on the appeal, remarked that the punishment awarded to the insolvents by Mr. Justice Russell was inadequate. The court, therefore, ordered that the hearing of the insolvents' petition should be adjourned for one year without protection and further that three-fourths of the costs incurred in the lower court and the costs of the appeal should be paid to the opposing creditor, the Thakor Saheb, out of the assets in the hands of the Official Assignee.

AT the High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Candy delivered judgment on a reference made to him by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Ranade, who differed in opinion as to what constitutes a railway compartment. The question arose in connection with two rules nisi which, on the application of the complainant, Dadabhoy Jamsetjee Mirza, against Raghunath Mukoond and another, were granted by Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Justice Ranade, and which required Mr. S. B. Spencer, Presidency Magisterate, to show cause why he should not make further inquiries into the charges of insulting and wounding the applicant's religious feelings by smoking in a railway compartment of the B. B. and C. I. Railway not reserved for the purpose. After the receipt of the magistrate's report, the rules were argued before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Ranade, who could not agree as to what constitutes a railway compartment on which point the magistrate has asked for the opinion of the court. The matter was, therefore, submitted for the opinion of a third judge, Mr. Justice Candy, who gave his decision yesterday, holding that the complainant and the accused were sitting in the same compartment. It was obvious, his lordship said, that in a carriage containing 20 or 30 persons, although divided by low partitions, if a person smoked without regard to the convenience of the other passengers, he came within the provisions of the section against smoking. With this expression of the court's opiniou, the proceedings were sent back to the magistrate to deal furthor with the case.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, a full Bench, composed of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Candy and Mr. Justice Tyabjee, delivered separate judgments in a matter of considerable importance to the profession generally. It related to a rule nisi, issued at the instance of the Advocate-General, on the petition of Mr. Bhaishanker, of Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, solicitors, calling upon Mr. L. N. Wadia, barrister-at law, and Mr. Hiralal, of Messrs. Hiralal, Mulla and Mulla, solicitors, to show cause why they should not be dealt with in the way of court discipline by being struck off the rolls, suspended, or otherwise dealt with, for making certain remarks in a Sessions case at Ahmedabad, heard before Mr. F. X. De Souza, Additional Sessions Judge. The actual words imputed to Mr Wadia were—"Mr. Bhaishanker, in consequence of long-standing enmity with the accused, has been tampering with the witneesses and getting up evidence in order to ruin the accused." Mr. Wadia claimed immunity by reason of the privilege accorded to an advocate in the conduct of his client's case ; and he urged that in any case he acted on instructions and without malice. The Appeal Court, in the opinion of the Chief Justice, was bound to accept his assurance ; and his lordship held that no sufficient cause had been shown for striking Mr. Wadia's name off the rolls. The rule nisi against Mr. Wadia should, therefore, be discharged without any order as to costs. As to Mr. Hiralal, he had only been guilty of great professional discourtesy ; and the rule against him was discharged, he bearing his own costs of the rule. Mr. Justice Candy remarked that there was not a scintilla of evidence before the court to show that Mr. Wadia had not received the instructions which he said he had received ; and the question before the court was, whether Mr. Wadia deserved punishment for the remarks he made under instructions ; or whether he used the words imputed to him wantonly, unjustifiably, and unnecessarily. Mr. Justice Candy answered the question in the negative, and held that the rule against Mr. Wadia should be discharged with costs. As to Mr. Harilal, his lordship would discharge the rule against him, and leave him to bear his own costs. Mr. Justice Tyabjee concurred generally with the opinions of his learned colleague.

IN the recent Trinity College examination in music at the Poona centre, four out of the six candidates passed. The successful candidates were :—Senior Grade—Miss M. Carvalho ; Intermediate Grade—Miss E. M. Thomas (Honors), Miss E. M. Lacy and Miss J. Wray. Miss E. M. Soundy, who was entered for the preparatory grade, was absent through illness The examiner was Dr. W. Creser, Oxon.

AN application was made to the Madras High Court before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Moore by Mr. Daly, counsel, on behalf of 35 of the 93 prisoners who are awaiting trial before Mr. Oldfield, Additional Sessions Judge of Tinnevelly, on charges involving the murder of 200 persons, the burning of 1,000 houses and the looting of property worth several lakhs of rupees in the matter of the anti-Shanar riot at Sivakasi, known as the Sack of Sivakasi—asking that the case should be transferred from the list of Mr. Oldfield either to the High Court or to the permanent Sessions Judge of Tinnevelly. The reasons for the application, as stated in the petition, were that the appreciation of the evidence would be a very difficult task ; that the Additional Judge had been in the service less than nine years and had a limited experience as Sessions Judge ; and that he was living under the same roof with the District Magistrate of Tinnevelly and had many opportunites of discussing the case with the police. After hearing Mr. Daly and the Acting Public Prosecutor their Lordships, in dismissing the petition, said the only grounds on which the application was pressed related to matters personal to Mr. Oldfield, and there was not the slightest justification for the suggestions made with reference to him, and there was no reason to suppose that he would not give the prisoners a fair and impartial trial.

MR. COTTON'S note on the subject of higher education in Assam has elicited a good deal of criticism and the preponderance of opinion seems to be in favour of establishing a first-class college in Assam. For want of funds this idea cannot be carried out, but it is proposed to establish a second-class college at Gauhati, where students will be able to read up to the Calcutta F. A. Examination, but if they desire to pursue their studies further, they will have to proceed to Calcutta. With the establishment of the local college the scholarships formerly given will not be withdrawn, but their value will be somewhat reduced. The necessary instructions have been issued to the Director of Public Instruction for preparing plans and estimates of the additional cost of carrying out the scheme, which it is hoped to introduce with effect from the session of 1900. Now that the subject of native education has been satisfactorily disposed of, Mr. Cotton might well turn his attention to the needs of the European and Eurasian community. Since the earthquake the old school at Shillong has not been re-erected, nor, as far as we can hear, are there any indications of a start being made; indeed, the funds allotted for the construction of the building have, it is understood, been already diverted to other works. Such a state of things is surely a grave reproach to a province which possesses a large European population.

ACCORDING to the "Elberfelder Zeitung," a colonial society called "North-West Cameroon" has been formed in Berlin with paid-up capital of 4,000,000 marks. The board of directors is composed of Dr. Max Scholler, Herr Lobe, Herr Max Hiller, Prince Hohenlohe-Oehringen, and Herr Commerzienrath Lucas.

WITH regard to the prospects of the Canal Bill next session, the "Cologne Gazette" learns that the Silesian industrialists, who have hitherto strongly opposed the measure, are now satisfied with the compensations that are offered them, and are resolved not only to withdraw their opposition, but to give the Bill their heartiest support. The "Cologne Gazette" notices with satisfaction that the Industrialists of Prussia are now united, and regards the decision as the turning-point in the Canal struggle.

SUSPICIONS have been current for some time, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Times," that the Prussian Ministry is divided in opinion as to the best course to pursue towards the Agrarian opposition to the Canal Bill. The belief is very general that Dr. von Miquel, the influential Finance Minister, is in favour of a policy of conciliation. The Berliner Politische Nachrichten, an organ of that Minister, now assures the Agrarians that, if they will abandon their opposition to the Government scheme, the result will be a re-establishment of the confidence which has hitherto existed between the Ministry and the representatives of the landed interests, and which is extremely desirable when new commercial arrangements have to be considered.

MUCH heart-burning has been caused by the grant of lease by the Mysore Government to Messrs. Hajee Imail Sait and Abdool Rahim to prospect in Bynhalli, whereas the privilege was withheld from many European applicants for licenses, but the secret lies in the fact that when the applicants were asked to state the terms under which they were willing to accept leases, the former agreed to unconditionally accept the imposition of any terms, while the latter put forth terms which could not be accepted, pending the new Mining Rules to come soon into force. Work has already commenced in Bynhalli ; sheds are being erected, and materials are daily coming in. Miners, etc., have been already bespoken in England, and the predictions of local expert testimony as to prospects are being already fulfilled and giving gladness to those who at first were dissuaded from the speculation under the idea that this being waste land would prove ruinous to them. Five shafts are being sunk, three to the depth of 15ft. each, and the other two to about 50ft., and there will soon be a demand for a few local hands.

THE "Cologne Gazette" states that an expedition, consisting of the Consul-General, Herr Stemrich, the engineers, Herr von Kapp and Herr Mackensen, and the architect, Herr Habich, left Konieh on Sept. 16 to investigate the conditions under which the work of extending the Anatolian railway to the Persian Gulf will have to be carried out. The expedition will cross the Cilician Taurus and, passing over the Euphrates at Biredjik, will traverse Upper Mesopotamia till it reaches the Tigris, and will then follow the course of that river as far as Baghdad. The return journey will be through the valley of the Euphrates. It is not expected that the expedition will have finished its work before April.

THE Chinese Minister in London intends shortly to visit the principal industrial centres in the United Kingdom for the purpose of acquiring information upon English manufactures. He wishes to bring the industries of the British Empire into closer touch with the vast population of China, and to induce English firms to send specimens of their goods to forthcoming exhibitions at Pekin and Shanghai.

ON Oct. 4 next, the twelfth international Oriental Congress will be opened in Rome. More than 600 members have signified their intention of being present. Among the Governments and public institutions which will be represented are the Government of India, the India office, the Governments of the Punjab, Madras, Bombay, Bengal, N.-W. Provinces and Oude, and the Central Provinces ; the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Edinburgh, the Royal Geographical Society of Edinburgh, the Royal Asiatic Society, the Palestine Exploration Fund, the Egypt Exploration Fund, Hyderabad College, and Lahore University.

ACCORDING to a telegram received at Vienna from Leipzig, the police authorities in Saxony have been instructed no longer to permit the public appearance in that country of Austrian-German Radical members of Parliament, or to tolerate anti-Austrian demonstrations, the discussion of Austrian domestic affairs being opposed to the spirit of the alliance between the two States.

THE Porte having notified its willingness to resume the negotiations concerning the capitulations and other questions pending since the war, the Hellenic Government has instructed its second delegate to proceed to Constantinople, and with the co-operation of the Greek Ambassador, take up the matter. The discussion, the Athens correspondent of the *Standard* says,

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE BOERS IMPATIENT FOR ACTION.

GENERAL JOUBERT DISTRUSTED.

OCT. 9.

Latest advices state that the Boers on both frontiers are grumbling at being kept in the field so long inactive, and also at their wretched commissariat.

They lay the blame on General Joubert, who is distrusted as favouring peace.

AGITATION FOR GENERAL JOUBERT'S SUPERSESSION.

A strong agitation is afloat for the appointment of Commandant Viljoen as Commander-in-Chief in place of General Joubert.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT ON THE 17TH.

The "Times" states that Parliament will commence on the 17th instant its regular session with the Queen's speech, address in both houses, et cetera.

DEPARTURE OF A CRUISER FOR DELAGOA BAY.

LONDON, OCT. 8.

The cruiser "Thetis" at present stationed in the Mediterranean has sailed for Delagoa Bay.

THE BOERS NEARING MAFEKING.

A force of six thousand Boers has advanced towards the border to within eight miles of Mafeking where elaborate defences have been prepared, including two armoured trains and lyddite mines.

BOER FRONTIER TACTICS.

It is reported that the Boers on the Natal frontier are retiring, leaving only patrols there.

DISCONTENTED TRIBESMEN.

The Baralong tribe is discontented owing to the British refusing to arm them.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, OCT. 9.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Clyde, with the English mails of the 29th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 11 a.m., to-day, and the same Company's s.s. Britannia left for Colombo and Australia at 10 a.m., to-day.

BOMBAY GRASS FARMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 9.

The proposed transfer of grass farms in the Bombay Command from the control of the Commissariat Department to that of the General Officers Commanding Districts is postponed, pending settlement of the question of the future management of grass and dairy farms generally.

SOLDIERS AND SPORT.

In view of the accidents which have happened from Lee-Metfords it has been decided to put a stop to the use by soldiers of any small bore rifle, or carbine, of long range for sporting purposes. To effect this, the Government of India have issued instructions for a description of the weapon to be entered, in the shooting pass itself, the intention being at the same time to encourage soldiers shooting small game with shot guns.

MILITARY NEWS.

It is now authoritatively ruled that, under no circumstances whatever, shall members of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department be transferred from Civil to Military duty as punishment.

Arrangements are being made to expedite the construction of the Landi Kotal defences in view of the early handing over of the pass to the Khyber rifles, who are now recruited up to nearly full strength.

The committee meet during the coming cold weather to report on the whole question of medical supplies for troops in India.

The following establishment of Royal Engineers has been santioned for the frontier:—For Samana, Kurram, and Tochi; one commanding and two garrison engineers: for Khyber, one commanding and one garrison engineer; for Malakand, one commanding and garrison engineer; for Chitral, one commanding engineer; for Gilgit, one garrison and one assistant garrison engineer.

One vacancy is expected this year in the Military Department, two in the Commissariat Department, and four in the Ordnance Department for passed lower division clerkship candidates.

No further orders had arrived up to noon to-day, on the subject of the despatch of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry to Berbera.

Lieutenant C. N. Buzzard, 18th Company, Western Division, Royal Artillery, Bombay, is transferred to No. 2, Mountain Battery, Khyra Gali.

Captain Battiscombe, 80th Battery, Field Artillery, Nowgong, becomes Adjutant of the 1st., Lincolnshire Volunteer Artillery, Grimsby, and proceeds home shortly.

AN ADDRESS BY THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

POONA, OCT. 9.

The Lord Bishop of Bombay preached a sermon yesterday on the coming Transvaal War, and spoke of the awful responsibility which devolved upon those who undertook to go to war. He said that "frequently men's better feelings were stifled by truculent excitement of war, and virtue was often left behind. When men went to war in time of peace those that were kind to each other in time of war give way to the basest and coarsest passions." The Bishop further spoke of the horrors of war in the olden times; war meant ruin and the desolation of many homes, the snapping of ties and parting's to meet no more on earth. He pointed out that the Old Testament sanction for war in the case of the ancient Israelites, who were called upon to drive out the wicked dwellers in a land with several plagues and take possession thereof; but, referring to-day, he said war could only be justified when peace was found to be the greater evil. He disclaimed any intention to enter the region of politics. In speaking on the prospects of war he created such a profound interest in the week that has past. "Some thought we should go to war, because the British Sovereignty had been menaced; some looked to a further extension of the Empire." He referred to the work which the British nation had been carrying on all over the world and pointed out the efforts which were made in other directions by those who serve the Queen to mitigate the evils of famine and plague. After reviewing the motives which may cause war in South Africa, he wound up his discourse by exhorting his hearers to see the necessity of self-abasement and self-discipline.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

There were 35 cases and 34 deaths recorded in the City to-day, the total mortality being 42; in the Cantonment one death, in the Suburban are a one case, 2 deaths; in the district 179 cases, 127 deaths; in Kirkee 4 cases, 3 deaths; in Khandalla 3 cases 6 deaths; and in Lanowli 14 cases, 6 deaths.

Doctor Bromley, dentist, is progressing favourably.

A FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE IN POONA.

POONA OCT. 9.

A fashionable marriage took place, this afternoon, at St. Mary's Church, of Major Stanton, D.S.O., Royal Artillery, and Military Secretary to General Low, with Miss Olive Talbot Low, second daughter of Sir Robert Low. Before the appointed time a large and fashionable gathering assembled, and the church was filled. Major Stanton, and his best man, Captain Young, Aide-de-Camp to the Governor, arrived a few minutes after four. A little later the bride's carriage, drawn by a team of six artillery horses—driven by Lieutenants Parry, Jeffcoat and Byron, who acted as outriders, with Lieutenant Grayson in charge—drew up at the entrace in a short time. Sweet tones of the organ filled the church and the congregation, standing up, sang the well-known hymn "O Perfect Love." The Rev. Horne and the Rev. Dr. MacArthur, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, followed by the bridal party, moved up the aisle leaning on the arm of her father, General Low.

The bride looked very pretty behind her bridesmaids—Miss Low and Miss E. Low. After them were Lady Low, Captain Low and Captain Davis; the party moved up to the Altar. The service which was fully choral was begun by the Lord Bishop, by whom the ceremony was performed. The register was duly signed.

The guests then drove down to "Magdala House," where the reception was held. Nearly 150 gentlemen and ladies were present; the band of the Royal Scots, with the Pipers, was in attendance. The reception took more than one hour. The newly-married couple left for Khandalla for their honeymoon, after which Major Stanton goes home on three months' leave.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

REDUCTION IN FARES IN CONSEQUENCE OF FAMINE.

SIMLA, OCT. 9.

The Railway Conference which has been sitting here, has now completed its deliberations. Regarding the question of establishing a central railway clearing house, or district clearing houses, it has asked the Government of India to depute a Railway Accounts Officer to visit the various railway centes and report to the next Conference on the matter. Regarding the grant of concessions of single third class fares for double journey the pilgrims and pleasure parties travelling long distances by rail, it has been decided that, while the principle of granting such concessions to pilgrims for long distances, for traffics to importantce melas, is sound, and no general rule can be laid down but each case must be decided on its merits by railways concerned. On the subject of the grievances complained of, by the intermediate and third class passengers, the Conference generally points out that the improvement involves additional expense and raises the question of whether fares charged are sufficiently remunerative. It considers also that an increase of present facilities for breaking a journey is inadvisable but indicates various improvements including the sleeping bunks for long distances for third class traffic, which are being tried as a experiment with new rolling stock on certain lines. The Conference also supports the extension, wherever possible, of facilities for the sale of railway tickets at shops and port offices, as well as at stations; and recommends for consideration of the carrying by railways the question of giving reserved accommodation at lower charges than the present during the slack seasons of the year.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HARRIS TOURNAMENT.

FIRST ROUND.

ROYAL FUSILIERS vs. COLABA R. A. REGIMENTAL TEAM.

THE Harris Tournament opened last evening in rather unfavourable circumstances. The clashing o the Gymkhana Sports took away a great deal of the popular interest in the tournament, and when the Fusiliers and the Artillery faced each other on the Cooperage, there was but a very moderate attendance of onlookers. The Fusiliers had the same team that played in the final of the Rovers' tournament with the exception that Tibball played left half back instead of Searle. The Artillery, however, were short of Twyman (goal) Holland, James, Bannerman and Allerton, who played in the previous competition.

The Artilley kicked off from the Band Stand End and the opening phases of the game were very tame. Then the Fusiliers livened up, and invading, Stormey sent in a good shot which was just too high. A scrimmage directly afterwards placed the Artillery goal in danger and Richardson had to fist out. The Artillery had a brief look in, but neither of the teams at this point played with much dash. The Fusiliers dribbled up, and Miles sent in a tame shot which Richardson had no difficulty in dealing with. Twice thereafter the Fusilers had easy openings, but on each occasion the ball was shot over. They kept up the attack however, and, at last, Brennan got one in that Richardson failed to clear. Directly afterwards Love brought it along nicely and passed prettily. It was sent back to him and he put in a good shot that Richardson was just able to knock out; but before he had recovered Stormey had sent in the return shot and scored the second goal. Half time arrived immediately after, and the Fusiliers crossed over leading by two goals to nil.

Resuming the Fusiliers renewed the attack and Miles filled Richardson's hands. The Artillery tried to get away, but a long kick from Hooton kept play in the Artillery quarters. The ball was repeatedly sent over the line, and Brennan headed one in that Richardson had to fist out. The Artillery's efforts to relieve were frequently frustrated, their invasions being exceedingly brief. The individual play of the Fusiliers was distinctly superior to that of their opponents. Miles came down with a dribble, following a useful kick by Beattie, and passed to Stormey but Startin saved. A corner kick followed and in the scrimmage in goal Brennan breasted it through, putting on the third point. The Artillery thereafter got away, but Hooton checked the rush and the ball travelling back Richardson had again to clear. Final score: Royal Fusiliers 3 goals, Royal Artillery *nil*.

Teams.—Royal Fusiliers: Goal, Regan; backs, Beattie and Hooton; half backs, Burke, Stephens and Tibball; forwards, Love, Carter, Brennan, Stormey and Miles.

Royal Artillery: Goal, Richardson; backs, White and Startin; half backs, Wellsman, Williams and Seviour; forwards, Haggerty, Corp, Filer, Savage, and Smith.

SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY vs. ROYAL SCOTS "B."

These teams met last evening, in the first round of the Harris tournament, on the oval. The teams were the same as were engaged in the Rovers' Competition with the exception that for the Shropshires Acton kept goal instead of Wylde, and Yates took the place of Griffiths at outside left; while on the Scots' side Stewart played right half instead of Wetring. In the first half the Shropshires had the best of the game and scored two goals. The first goal was scored by Ralph, inside right, after ten minutes play, and Moore, centre forward, put through the second goal, shortly before the interval, with a splendid overhead kick from a corner. The Shropshire goalkeeper made some capital saves, and but for this and the fact that the Scots' shooting in front of goal was weak the latter should also have scored. In the second half the Shropshires had still the best of matters though no addition to the score was made, the Scots back division playing a fine defensive game. Score: Shropshires 2 goals; Royal Scots "B" nil.

Teams:—Shropshires: Goal, Acton; backs, Bromfield and Bammer; half backs, Stapleton, Mellichip and Bell; forwards, Harris, Yates, Moore, Ralph and Summerfield.

Royal Scots "B": Goal, Gorton; backs, Manson and Ballantyne; half backs, McLaughtin, Burnett, and Stewart; forwards Lieutenant Drysdale, Clarke, Davidson, Murray, and Cunningham.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC MEETING.

FIRST DAY.

THE first day of the Bombay Gymkhana Athletic meeting was a great success, and the innovation of holding the fixture on the maidan resulted in a fast track being secured. The events were well contested, though we expected to see more competitors strip in the 1-4 for the Challenge Cup and the 120 Hurdles, both of which were won by Mr. Ritchard, Calcutta. The cycle races provided excellent results. Mr. Bachmame, who came from Calcutta to compete, was not able to show up at all as he has been ill, while Mr. Bromley, who was placed at scratch by the handicappers, was distinctly off colour, in the three miles and retired early in the contest.

The following are details of the events:—

Events No 1—120 yards Hurdle Race. Open to Members and Honorary Members of the Bombay Gymkhana.

Norman Pritchard 1
E O'Brien 2

Both men fenced well but Pritchard took the lead and maintained it wining by 2 yards. Time—15 3-5 secs.

Event No 2—220 yards Flat Race. (Open to Native Soldiers.)

Pte. Shaikh Lal, 4th Bo Rifles 1
Sepoy Niamat Khan, 6th Infy, H C 2

Seventeen ran. Shaik Lal led all the way and staying out well won by two feet. Time—26 secs.

Event No 3—150 yards Handicap. (Members of the Bombay Gymkhana only.)

W H Scott ..... 12 yards 1
E O'Brien ..... 1 yard 2
P F Fischer ..... Scratch 3

Twelve ran. The lined man running in good form kept the lead. At the finish O'Brien came strong and Fischer made a great effort to get up.

Event No 4—100 yards Flat Race. First Heat. (School Boys under 14 years.)

V Veevers, Cathedral High School 1
Mahomed Shafli, Anjuman-i-Islam High School ... 2
E Brown, Scottish High School 3

Eight ran. Mahomed Shaffi led till within 10 yards from home when Veevers came through with a well true spirit and passed him. Time—12 3-5 secs.

100 yards Flat Race. Second Heat. (School Boys under 14 years.)

Nazar Mahomed, Anjuman-i-Islam High School ... 1
Alcantara D'silva, St Xavier's College 2
Ch Seymour, St Mary's College 3

First three in each heat to run in the Final.
Final Heat to be run on Tuesday, 10th Oct, 1899, at 3-10 p.m.

Eight ran. Nazar Mahomed won all the way. Time 13 1-5 seconds.

Event No. 5.—100 Yards Flat Race—First Heat. (Open to all-comers.)

Pte Duddy, Chesbires 1
Sergt G Wood, East Yorks 2
J C Brown 3

Eight ran. Duddy ran grandly and won with something in hand. Good race between second and third. Time 10 3-5 seconds.

100 yards Flat Race—Second Heat. (Open to all-comers).

A P Curtis Cody 1
J B Gaikawad 2
Gunnes A C Weatherall 3

First three in each Heat to run in the Final.
Final Heat on Tuesday, 10th October, 1899, at 3-45 p.m.

Cody was too fast for his field and won easily in 10 3-5 seconds.

Event No. 6—One mile Bicycle Handicap—Open to all Amateurs.

FIRST HEAT.

Sergt H J Smith 1
Krishnarao Narayan 2
C Eyres 3

Ten ran. A good race was witnessed, Smith rode well throughout and deserved his win. Time—2 min. 26 seconds.

SECOND HEAT.

Bandsman C B Robinson 1
F H Claridge 2
Corpl Thos Jones 3

First two in each Heat and fastest loser to Start in Final.
Final Heat on Tuesday, 10th October, 1899, at 4-5 p.m.

Nine ran. Robinson led from the third lap but in the run home Claridge made a good effort to catching and only lost by a wheel. Time—2 min. 30 sec.

Event No. 7—220 yards Flat Race. (School Boys 14 years of age and over).

R Hogan, St Mary's College 1
F Dassa, Cathedral High School 2
J Hardie, Cathedral High School 3

Hogan ran a very clever race and won in fine style. Time—25 2-5 secs.

Event No. 8—Quarter mile Flat Race (Challenge Cup). Open to Members and Hon. Members of the Bombay Gymkhana.

Norman Pritchard 1
P F Fischer 2

Only two ran. Pritchard led from the first lead and sprung up the straight won by three yards. Time—53 secs.

Event No 9—Quarter mile Steeplechase (Native Soldiers).

Sepoy Niamat Khan, 6th Infantry H C 1
Private Shaikh Ebrahim, 21st Bo Infantry 2
Sepoy Shaikh Abdulla, 6th Infantry H C 3

Seventeen ran. The winner led in both laps and deserved his victory.

Event No 10—Quarter mile Flat Race—(First Heat). (Open to all-comers).

W A Bossons 1
Pte Duddy 2
Sergt G Wood 3

Bossons led to the home stretch, where Duddy came with a rush and spurting grandly won by a couple of feet. Time—57 secs.

1-4 mile Flat Race—(Second Heat). (Open to all-comers.)

Gunner A C Weatherall 1
T Selle 2
Pte J Hall 3

First three in each Heat to run in the Final.
Final Heat on Tuesday, 10th October, 1899, at 4-15 p.m.
Weatherall won easily. Time—57 2-5 secs.

Event 11—Sack Race (School Boys under 14 years)

P Hogan 1
Abdurrehman Moosa 2
E Holtham 3

Event 12—3 miles Bicycle Handicap. (Open to all Amateurs)

F H Claridge, 300 yards 1
H Doherty, 70 yards 2
A N Mulgaoker, 36 yards 3

Claridge had a fall in the fifth lap, but pluckily remounted and rode to a finish. Doherty seemed to be a winner in the 10th and 11th laps, but Claridge spurted well and won by a length. Time—7 mins. 59 2-5 secs.

High Jump. Open to Members and Hon. Members of the Bombay Gymkhana.

2nd Lt C R W Allen ..... 5 ft. 5 in.
E O'Brien ..... 5 ft. 9 in.

Event No. 14—Half mile Flat Race. Open to British Soldiers and Sailors.

Pte C Checkley, the Black Watch 1
Pte Bossons, 1st Cheshire Regt 2
Pte Jones, 1st Cheshire Regt 3

Eleven ran. Bossons led till the home turn when Checkley put on the pace and passing Bossons won by 3 yards easily. Time—2min. 2-5secs.

Event No. 15—Half mile Flat Race. Open to Members and Hon. Members of the Bombay Gymkhana.

W H Cole 1
P F Fischer 2
A C Demetriadi 3

Cole led all the way but Fischer made a great effort to come up to him and nearly succeeded. Time—2min, 15 4-5secs.

Event No. 16—Tug-of-War A—(British Soldiers and Sailors)

No 7 Co. H B W D R A beat 13 Co. E D R G A. Royal Scots beat 1st Norfolk Regiment. H M S Magdalla beat H M S Pigeon Marathon a bye.

Event No. 16—Tug-of-War B—(Native Soldiers).

6th In. H C beat H M S Magdalla Lascars. 21st Bo Grenadiers beat 21st Bo. In. 8th Bo. In. and H M S Magdalla B team B byes.

THE WRECK OF THE SHIRAVATI.

MESSRS. SHEPHERD AND CO.'S steamer Shiravati, which was wrecked at Jaitapur, only about 100 yards from shore, is still in a dangerous position. Efforts were made to float her but were ineffective; though hopes are yet entertained that she may be got off. She is stuck fast on a rock. Both the masts and other removeable parts have been taken out in order to lighten her, and it is believed that at the next high tide she may get off. Mr. Haji Cassum Yusub, who has been to the scene of the accident, returned to Bombay yesterday.

DARJILING DISASTER.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Darjiling:—"We have had splendid weather since the cyclone. All the people are working hard, and the station is now pretty safe, even if rain should fall again. The Munster Fusiliers have done the best part of the work. Though no other Europeans were killed beside the nine children, whose fate has already been described, hundreds of natives are lost. It was almost impossible to rouse them to escape, and, even when roused, many would not leave without their belongings, and were overtaken by the landslips and carried to destruction. I had one or two narrow escapes in trying to get many natives out to safe places. About fifty houses of Europeans are either wrecked, or in more or less danger, from the effects of the series of landslips."

OUR SIMLA LETTER.

BISHOP WELDON'S SERMON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 5.

OUR excitement this week has been the Metropolitan. In view of his lordship's sermon on Sunday I doubt whether he will altogether approve himself in this capacity, but he has undoubtedly figured in it. The month which he has chosen for his first official visit is a scenic but an empty one; a more effective background for the Episcopal figure than the silent hills covered with October sunlight, and a little world with no engagements, would be difficult to conceive. One turns from the irreverence of considering whether his lordship would have been equally successful, considered as a topic merely, had he presented himself in unconscious competition with those engrossing vanities which on Sunday morning he deplored; those who know Simla best most shrink from this consideration. We are disposed rather to congratulate ourselves that the Episcopal star appeared upon our horizon precisely when it did, and therewith to be content.

I hasten to say that the Bishop made, on the first occasion of his appearance among us, no general attack upon the foolish earth-works of our pleasures. It was a magnificent volley fired into the air. Probably the most painful reflection induced in worldly persons was "If I had been in the way how hard I should have been hit—and in how many places! But fortunately I was in my pew." The tortuous inferential mind, however, went home with the conclusion that something in the air, the appearance or the reputation of Simla, had moved his lordship to discourse upon the poverty of worldly gaieties in the hope that analogy might send an arrow into us. Simla is a beautiful place to look at and a great many dances and dinners are given here from April to October. Statistics are unfortunately imperfect, but I should think among the outposts of civilization Simla stands easily first in the number of such functions. The stranger in our midst might easily be persuaded that we do nothing but rejoice at our lofty elevation, our charming isolation, and our ever-recurring opportunities of kicking up our heels. Perhaps I shall be taking away our last saving grace when I venture to say that this is a somewhat imaginative view—that we are really less merry than we seem. We are very thankful for the air we breathe and for the temperature our children thrive in—after that we do not particularly felicitate ourselves. Life on our hill-top has about the same freedom and change as life in the masts of a ship. We have nothing to look at but ourselves and the Secretariat Offices, nothing to listen to but sermons and the Viceroy's Band, nothing to talk about but Reuter's telegrams and each other, nothing to do but gather together in dozens to eat 'pate in aspic' and in hundreds to dance in the Town Hall. It is to be hoped that the Metropolitan will stay long enough with us to get the true bearings of our case. It is, sir, a parlous one—the boredom of an enchanted castle, into which no groan from the more level parts of your diocese ever penetrates, should really be experienced to be understood. We are more in need of condolence than of scourging—three quarters of us would cut down our social engagements by one half—what does that come to—if there were anything better to do, Somebody let fall the astonishing statement, the other evening at dinner by the way, that his lordship on Sunday had been wrong in his history! "And it came to pass," ran the text on which he preached, "that, when Jehudi had read three or four leaves, he cut it with the penknife and cast it into the fire that was on the hearth, until all the roll was consumed in the fire that was on the hearth." The matter is set forth in the thirty-sixth chapter of Jeremiah, and refers to an incident in the fourth year of Jehoiakim, King of Judah, in which he was personally concerned. The corner-stone of his lordship's discourse was the fact that Jehoaikim had burned the scrips. We were shaken to our foundations, somewhere I think between the joint and the asparagus, to hear a layman of eminence declare that it wasn't Jehoaikim that did this historical thing but Jehudi, the reader. The words of the text seemed to prove it. And I marvelled much that a Metropolitan should thus fall into error, and went home and looked it up. It was a relief to find that, although the construction supported the layman, the context supported the Bishop and Jeremiah. In future I will not permit myself to be a prey to false alarm.

The new leave rules which are being circulated for opinion, in connection with the proposal to reduce transfers, are evoking a good deal of discussion here. Upon the whole they are favourably received, though like every other change they would be productive of a number of hard cases. Unfortunately in a matter like this it is impossible to strike any kind of average, and the fact that A would be better off under the proposed rules than he is under the present ones is no sort of satisfaction to B., whose case is such that he would rather stop as he is. In regard to privilege leave the majority of officers will probably find the advantage of being able to take the first three months of their furlough on full pay, instead of upon half pay, a very sufficient equivalent to the privilege of which it is proposed to deprive them of being allowed to save up their annual month on full pay until it amounts to three months. On the other hand, officers who now have three months privilege leave in hand naturally think they would be hardly used in being deprived of the fruits of their self-denial, a thing which would to a large extent happen under the proposed rules, since it is said to be intended to bring them into force next hot weather, and, once they are made applicable *puff*, go all previous accumulations. Even here, however, the case is not quite so hard as it at first looks, for, supposing the officer in question has no furlough due to him that he can afford to avail himself of, he can always take one month of his accumulated privilege leave and continue to save the remainder until he takes furlough, when he would get the first three months of it on full pay instead of on half pay. A harder case will be that of the uncovenanted officer, on small pay—and there are many such—who can never afford to take furlough, but look to obtaining the requisite change in the course of their service by a three months' privilege leave holiday every third year. It is true, in this case, that the being able, as such a man would be, under the proposed rules, to take six months' leave on three quarters' pay, instead of on half pay as at present, is a fair set off against the loss of his three months on full pay. It is also true, however, that this six months leave would come too seldom to be sufficient change for many officers who have lost their health in government service in a bad climate. Such men often make a point of keeping three months privilege leave always in hand, as a precaution against illness', a thing they would no longer be able to do. True they could take sick leave instead, but sick leave means only half pay, a sacrifice they may be ill able to afford. As the result they would, no doubt, in many cases endeavour to get along with only the one month leave on full pay they could still claim. In this connection, however, it must be noted that while three month may be long enough to regain health, temporarily lost in some feverish jungle, one month is generally insufficient to do so. Again it costs more to take one month's leave three times over than to take three months' leave once. A further objection which has been urged in some quarters, to the effect that the proposed arrangement would mean loss of joining leave, would seem to have been made under a misconception, since privilege leave that is merged in furlough comes under the same regulations as the latter. Regarding the proposal to reduce the maximum furlough that can be taken at one time from two years to eighteen months, this hits senior officers a little hardly since the countervailing advantage of taking "first furlough" after four years, instead of after eight, does not help them. Senior officers, however, being usually on comparatively large pay, will benefit more than their juniors, from getting full pay for the first three months of furlough. It should be noticed in this connection that, since only a certain percentage of the strength of each service can be on forlough at once, the proposal to make officers of between four and eight years service eligible for furlough will be largely inoperative if it be not coupled with some arrangement by which the proportion allowed on furlough at once be increased. This is because already existing furlough and sick leave arrangements frequently absorb more than the proportion of officers allowed upon furlough simultaneously. With objections like this, it is easy to understand the difficulties that are being raised, though most men are prepared to admit that the proposals have been generously framed in the main, and all, without exception, are agreed in disiring to support Lord Curzon's government in any scheme, provided it does not injure themselves—which seems likely to reduce the great and crying evil of undue frequency of transfer, of which all alike have good reason to bitterly complain.

Next to the leave rules, and of more general interest, have been the prospects of famine in India and of war in South Africa. Regarding the last-named I hear that 1,000 to 500 was being offered here so lately as three days ago against hostilities taking place, a thing which may be as comforting to the few would-be confident individuals who are still holding on to their Government paper, as the fact must be disturbing that these same fickle securities once dropped to the equivalent of 81. I allude to the occasion of the Penjdeh affair, the rupee quotation for the four per cents on the 1st May 1885 having been 91'12.

One hears also some discussion as to what would happen to Simla in the by-no-means-impossible event of its being visited by such a storm as that which has just wrecked Darjiling. It seems that the biggest rainfall on record here is that of thirteen inches in twenty-four hours, which occured in the monsoon of 1891. This caused a number of nasty, though not very serious, slips, but the rock, of which the hills are composed, is so much sounder here than in Darjiling, that a catastrophe of equal magnitude is highly improbable, though great damage would undoubtedly occur with similar rainfall. It is interesting in this connection to notice that the hillside between Ghoom and the Chowrasta, which slipped so badly in Darjiling has long been known to be in a somewhat precarious state, owing to the extent it has been allowed to become denuded of trees, a fact of which note will no doubt be taken when the familiar committee begins to report on the subject.

The idle portion of the community here, which chiefly consists of people on leave, has found the past week a fairly lively one. In the first place there have been no less than three dances—one given by the United Service Club; another, a masked one, by the Black Hearts, at the Town Hall where both the ladies and the grosser sex were permitted to cloak their identity until midnight, after which there was a general relieved discarding of hot marks and cramping dominoes; and, lastly, I must not omit to mention a charming little dance given by General and Mrs. Hobday at their own house in Chota Simla. A gymkhana on Saturday, with a cricket match against Patiala on Tuesday and Wednesday, and an illustrated lecture on China by Captain Wingate, under the auspices of the United Service Institute, which made a very successful departure in having it at night and in borrowing a lime-light magic lantern to assist, completes the list which for the time of year, when everybody is thinking of moving plainwards, is a somewhat long one. The box office is now open for the "Wedding March," with which the Simla A. D. C. appropriately propose to wind up the season at the Gaiety Theatre. Meanwhile the bells are ringing out in earnest—or rather they would be doing so were not Christ Church unfortunately bell-less—over no less than three weddings of well-known Simla couples, while two other weddings take place shortly at home, the ending of the Simla season in each case meaning the beginning of that new life *a duex*, which is the old. Let us all wish the principals joy in it, for existence, especially in India, is a lonely track to tread throughout, either as bachelor or maid, and while two, at any rate, is always company, one is certainly none!

REPORT OF THE GERMAN PLAGUE EXPEDITION.

THE report of the scientific expedition sent by the German Government to study the plague in Bombay, writes a Berlin correspondent, has now appeared. The members of the expedition were Professors Koch, Gaffky, Pfeiffer and Sticker, and Dr. Dieudonne. The expedition had to be fitted out in a few days. The members, however, succeeding in getting hold of 60 guinea pigs and 24 mice which they took out with them, in order to begin their work at once. One of the laboratory servants of the Berlin Institution for Infectious Diseases accompanied them. The report mentions that they were most loyally assisted by the official authorities in Bombay and the medical men resident there, and especially by a German Doctor, named Bitter (now in Cairo), and the members of the Austrian plague expedition. They had to observe plague-patients in the hospitals, be present at *post-mortems*, and work in the bacteriological laboratory. They made excursions also to study the manner in which the plague spreads and the preventive measures. Their report contains many histories of cases and *post-mortem* reports showing the various forms the plague takes. They think the *lung-plague* deserves more attention than it has yet got. They saw several cases of hysterical persons with symptoms resembling those of the plague, but not identical with them. The most interesting bacteriological results were those connected with agglutination. In the blood-serum of persons suffering or recovering from cholera and typhus substances are found which cause agglutination when cholera and typhus germs are added. The phenomenon is a specific one, *i.e.*, it takes place in typhus serum only when typhus germs, and in cholera-serum only when cholera germs are added. The same thing takes place in the plague. Its non-occurrence, indeed, does not prove that the disease in question is not the plague; but its occurrence is a very important test of the assumption that a convalescent has been suffering from that disease. It is an infallible means of distinguishing plague germs from others. Dr. Koch and his coadjutors think it likely that the plague was brought to Bombay by pilgrims from British Garhwal. They consider it pretty certain that the *mahamari* of Garhwal is the true plague, though adding that this has not been proved yet by decisive bacteriological tests. The report describes the great difficulties the authorities had to contend with. The scavenger and even the native police threatened to revolt. For a time a general insurrection was apprehended. The people believed that the Queen had demanded the lives of 500 natives in order to avenge the dirtying of her monument in Bombay, and that the patients were tortured in the hospitals. The relatives of plague patients had to be allowed to visit them whenever they pleased. Insane ingenuity was displayed in attempts to conceal the disease. A professor of political economy, who went searching for plague-patients and corpses, found a man, dead of the plague, propped up against a wall with cards in his hands, and his fellow-gamblers sitting round! The dwellings of the poor are described in detail, and denounced as the best plague-nests imaginable. Dr. Sticker's report of his investigation of leprosy is appended to the plague report.—*Pioneer*.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. CANNING.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Canning, Commander A. J. G. Piffard, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Karachi, which port she left on the 6th instant with the following details on board:—Captain G. Dickson, 1st Wiltshire Regt., Lieut. C. Pike, West York Regt., Lieut. C. S. Torkington, Suffolk Regt., Lieut. H. M. Holes, Bedford Regt., Major R. J. Geddes, R. A. M. C., wife and daughter of Captain Belli-Bivor, 7th Bo. Lancers, Assist. Surgeon Gabriel, wife of Assist. Surgeon Shemain, 295 European details, 7 women and 14 children, native details—1 man, 1 woman, and 4 children, and 5 followers. All the above troops were landed at the Sassoon Dock, and attached to the Colaba Depot, pending embarkation to England in the Simla. During the voyage the Canning experienced fine weather. The Canning will sail for Karachi on the 13th instant, with the 33rd Field Battery, Royal Artillery and details.

THE MATAKA EXPEDITION.

A WIRE from Major Machado to the Governor General of Mozambique, says that after skirmishes on the 19th, 20th, and 22nd of August, he met the full forces of the rebel chief, Kuamba, at Malanendo, and after heavy fighting completely routed him, inflicting heavy loss. Several villages were burned down, and the expedition returned to Tombave on the 30th.

Napulu is to be the future base of operations for the Nyassaland campaign, and the Chaimits arrived with the troops for that place at the end of last month.

The first detachment of the Portuguese Mataka expedition reached Kanyelas, east side of Shiwa, and left again on the 12th August, forming a camp one day's march northwards. The expedition has been hampered by want of provisions and ammunition, and large quantities of rice have been forwarded to them. The enemy, emboldened by the delay, started firing into the Portuguese camp.—*Beira Post*, Sept. 20th.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

SHOOTING AND FISHING.

FOOTBALL NOTES.

SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

SPORT on the moors is drawing to a close, and those who had the good fortune to entertain or join shooting parties north of the Border have good reason to be gratified at the results of the campaign. It is a good many years since grouse were so uniformly plentiful in Scotland, and the settled fine weather which prevailed throughout August and early September assisted to swell the dimensions of the bags. For the weather is an important factor in sport with the gun. Birds may be numerous, strong on the wing, and healthy, but if the conditions of climate be stormy and unsettled during the early part of the season the scores will be less satisfactory than they would be in a less prolific game year in which however, the elements were propitious. The heaviest bag of grouse obtained in one day has to be credited, as usual to Yorkshire, where the management of the moors and the culture of the heather crop has been reduced to a science. On Mr. R. H. Rimington-Wilson's famous moors of Broomhead 2,024 grouse were killed on August 30 by a party (nine guns) which included Lords Powis, Sondes, and Savile, Mr. J. Penn, M. P., Major Waldron, and the host. Last year also the same shooting yielded the best bag for a single day. In regard to partredges the coveys are unequally distributed, plentiful in some district, scarce in others, and while in certain districts the birds are well grown, strong, and wild, elsewhere there are quite a number of small ones, the results of second hatchings. The pursuit of the brown birds is being carried on under most unfavourable circumstances—that is, for shooters who walk up their birds and the minority who kill them over dogs,—as covert is terribly deficient in all parts of the country. No really good bags have yet been made—from forty to fifty brace may be the outside,—and we are not likely to hear of any until the big drives take place in the course of October. A good grouse year, especially in Scotland, and an indifferent partridge season—such will be the verdict of sportsmen on 1899.

The stalking season was late in commencing, as the deer were backward, and it is to be feared that only moderate results will be achieved in the corries this autumn. The herds were not in very good case at the beginning of summer, and the long drought which followed did not tend to improve their condition, as the grass became burned up, losing its nutritious properties. On Glencarron deer forest, in Ross-shire, which belongs to Lord Wimborne and is occupied this season by Mr. Pape, a good many stags have been killed, including one which carried a fine wild head of ten points, symmetrically developed and massive in the beam. In Kinveachy Forest, Inverness-shire, rented by Sir S. Maryon-Wilson, a fine head of eleven tines was secured the other day, but Royals and better stags seem to be rather scarce this season. Kinveachy is a very beautiful place, picturesquely situated near the banks of the Spey; all kinds of Highland game are plentiful, and there is excellent salmon-fishing—or used to be in the bygone days when salmon were plentiful.

The time draws near when the migrant woodcock should be visiting our shores, and according as they are numerous or the reverse during the autumn some people profess to draw an augury in regard to the winter. Big flights of 'cock, they say, surely presage a hard winter, while an open one is indicated if these winged visitors be scarce. And there may be some truth in the idea. A large proportion of our woodcock come from Norway. Before visiting Britain the frost usually lays its grip on Norwegian fords and inland waters, and the 'cock take refuge in this country. At first they alight on the sandbanks or near the coast line before winging their flight inland; then, as the cold strengthens, they seek the milder climate of the west coast, and flock together in considerable numbers on ground which suits their requirements. Woodcock not infrequently have white feathers in their plumage, usually in the tail, and some years ago one of a rich cream colour was shot at Alderley Park, Lord Stanley's place in Cheshire, and is now preserved and in the possession of the owner. Irish coverts are greatly frequented by woodcock and a story is told of a certain well-known estate where the head keeper had reported the recent arrival of numerous flights. Among the party which set forth in search of them was a young fellow of no consequence, whom Dickens might have called a "poor relation," and whom Leech's keeper, pourtrayed in the pages of "Punch," would have despatched to take line with the beaters and his chance of a "hare back." The more important members of the party exploited all the likely parts of the coverts, but very few 'cock rewarded their efforts. At lunch the young fellow, who had been intended to act rather as a beater than a shooter, turned up with some twelve couple of 'cock, being more than double the number obtained by all the other members of the party. Obedient to orders, he had strolled along the outside of the wood, which was soaking wet after a night of heavy rain. Consequently the woodcock were lying on the outskirts, and, being a good shot, the youth was able to take advantage of his opportunities.

The rivers continue low and little sport is being obtained with the rod, whether for salmon, trout, or coarse fish. A highly successful season was experienced on Loch Leven, upwards of 20,000 trout averaging about 11oz. in

have since followed up their good work, and are in a vastly different position than at this period last season. It is rather too bad of the other clubs to allow Derby County to remain goalless, but the exinencies of competition admit of no sympathy.

If it had not been for their sensational doings in the F. A. Competition, which culminated in their taking the Cup away from Crystal Palace, the Sheffield United would have had a doleful story of last season. The League did not see them at their best, for they toppled from the apex of the table to the last step but two. Well, this year they are going to regain the championship, and—miss the Cup! They have already improved on last year's League experiences to the extent of five points, and, as they could not possibly have done better, Needham and his merry men are just now in the best possible spirits. Ernest is very well satisfied with the form displayed by his team, and we see no reason in the world why they should not go on as they have begun—if other teams will let them.

It looks as though Manchester City are in for a real good time of it. Barring the reverse by just one goal at Ewood Park, they have made matters warm for all and sundry. As goalgetters they are fully keeping up their reputation of last season, and are more consistent than any other member of their division. Three at Blackburn, four against Derby County at Hyde-road, and four at Bury tell a tale. The front ranks are all right, and if the back division go on as they have begun, the City will have more clubs beneath them than above them when accounts are finally squared.

And what of Glossop? Wonders never cease. Only Liverpool and Everton won more points away last year than Nottingham Forest, but the last-named will have to pull up if they are going to do as well this time. If we regard Glossop as the successors of the Bolton Wanderers, it makes the Forest poorer by a couple of points than in the corresponding game of last season, when they were triumphant at Bolton. Remembering their dreadful dressing at Aston Park, and that they were defeated at Deepdale, we should say few were prepared for the exhibition Glossop gave against the Forest. If they had just got home it would have been a clever feat, but to beat them by three clear goals was a revelation. The new members will not be esteemed small fry in future, especially on their own enclosure.

Lancashire caught it hot and no mistake on Saturday. In fact, she could not possibly have done worse, and that is a very big thing to say. Only one of her seven representatives was victorious, and in this case it was at the expense of another club belonging to the county. Lancashire teams are huddled together at the wrong end of the table, with two exceptions. Three of them were vanquished on their own ground, and three others away from home. The Rovers found Newcastle a trifle too good for them, but this was due more to shaky defence than to anything else. We shall not be surprised to see another goalkeeper take the place of Thompson, who has not fulfilled expectations. Peddie beat him with a long shot that ought to have been stopped, and as the shot spelt defeat for the Rovers they were naturally chagrined at the blunder.

Burnley are doing even worse than Blackburn Rovers, for they have turned out three times, and have only one point for their pains. They were not crushed at Sunderland, although they might have been but for the brilliant work of Hillman in goal. There is no doubt that the Wearsiders were the cleverer team, but the burly custodian was seen at his best, and that is saying a good deal. Preston North End shaped well for a time in the Petteries, holding the lead at the interval, but once Stoke had drawn level it was a different story, and in the end the Prestonians were in arrears. Maxwell made his presence felt, both the second and third goals being placed to his credit. Stoke do not appear to have suffered by the changes in their team, for they have secured five points out of a possible six.

None of the Second Division fixtures was quite equal in importance to the meeting of Sheffield Wednesday and Bolton Wanderers at the new home of the first-named. A good deal depended on the issue, because the friends of the two clubs are hopeful that they will carve their way back again into the premier League. As for the Wednesday, they are shaping very nicely, having won all their engagements, but the Wanderers may find it a hard task. The Sheffielders defeated them by a goal only, it is true, but that means that the Boltonians are now some distance from the top of the table. New Brighton failed to beat Middlesborough under the shadow of the Eiffel Tower, this being the first point picked up by the Northerners. Newton Heath were too smart for Loughborough, and amongst the beaten clubs were Port Vale and Walsall, both of whom did well last season.

In the Yorkshire Senior Competition, Bradford and Wakefield Trinity are the only two clubs which have so far been able to maintain an unbeaten record, and they each now stand with six points to their credit. Bradford's patrons were not sanguine about the prospects of their team against Hunslet, for the form displayed in the first two matches had not been such as to inspire confidence, and when at halftime the Avenue men had registered only two points with the wind and the sun at their backs, many were prepared to see them defeated by the Pack-siders. But there was quite a change in the form displayed in the second half, and on their merits the Bradford team secured two more points in the Senior Competition.

In the Lancashire Senior Competition there was plenty of interest shown in the tournament, notwithstanding the fact that Leigh and Wigan were otherwise engaged. Possibly the most interest was centred in the meeting of Runcorn and Widnes, near and dear rivals for public favour on the banks of the Mersey. As might have been expected where local rivalry is so keen the game was not an ideal exposition of the Northern Union code by any means, and Runcorn, though they won; did not reproduce the form displayed, in their previous matches. Widnes were rather weakly represented. The other Cheshire club, Stockport, had a far different experience at Warrington, the latter club enjoying themselves to some tune. This defeat of the Edgeley Park combination sadly discounts the promise held out from the form of the week previous. Tyldesley pursue the even tenour of their way, their form being most consistent. Unfortunately the balance of points are on the wrong side of the ledger, and Oldham further piled on the agony by scoring 27 points to nothing.

Two of the three Manchester teams came out of the struggle triumphant. Salford claimed the greatest advantage, and gave Rochdale Hornets a taste of their back play. There was no withstanding the speedy men from the royal and ancient borough once they got going. Broughton Rangers somewhat consoled their dejected following by getting the better of the smart Millom team. This was a spirited struggle, and it was not until well on in the game that the champions of last season got their heads in front. In fairness to the winners it should be stated that they were a man short for more than three-fourths of the struggle. All the same, there is still plenty of room for improvement. Swinton were the unfortunates at St. Helens, and against the "Saints" came to grief badly. There is no mistaking the fact that the St. Helens club are a difficult lot to shake off when performing on their own particular sward. Like Broughton Rangers, the men from Swinton are not yet in championship form by any means, as the result of the few matches already played plainly indicate

Kaleidoscopic is a mild word in which to designate some of the changes which are taking place, even after the season has fairly got into swing, in the composition of the Yorkshire Competitions. As was mentioned last week, Shipley's sudden withdrawal from the Rugby Union was quickly followed by their admission into the West Division of the Yorkshire Second Competition of the Northern Union. This competition is divided into two divisions, East and West, and is altogether a very powerful combination this season. Shipley's admission by the West Division (in which they would have figured) needed confirmation by the full Joint Committee, but this has just been refused. There was a strong muster of the delegates at Wakefield to consider the matter and after a prolonged sitting "in camera" it was announced that Shipley's admission had been refused by the casting vote of the chairman.

The principal item at the Sunderland amateur swimming gala was the hundred yards championship of England. Last year's winner was J. H. Derbyshire and the record time is 60 1-5sec. made by Derbyshire. There were nine entrants. In the final J. H. Derbyshire beat F. C. V. Lane of Australia, W. H. Lister, Manchester, being third. The men started well. Derbyshire led for the first length, and gradually increased his lead despite Lane's most strenuous efforts, and was a popular winner by four yards. The winner's time was 60 2-5sec., Lane's 63 4-5sec. and Lister's 64 2-5sec. Derbyshire's time is 1-5sec. outside the record.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Office, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

MILCH CATTLE STABLES.

The Corporation considered a memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding a report from the Superintendent of Licenses regarding milch cattle stables in Bombay. It was stated that there were 88 licensed milch cattle stables in the city and they complied generally with the requirements of the bye-laws. The Commissioner remarked that it had been found impracticable to take action for the removal of the animals from all the jawli huts, but whenever in the course of inspection any nuisance was found in any particular hut or whenever the Health Officer or the neighbours complained of the nuisance, the owner of the animals was prosecuted before a Presidency Magistrate, and the prosecution was continued until they were removed.

Dr. Ismael remarked that the matter was an important one inasmuch as it affected the health of the city. It was very necessary that these stables should be kept clean, and he thought it would be advisable to appoint a small committee to inspect these places and submit a report to the Corporation on the subject. He then moved for the appointment of a committee consisting of the President, Drs. Vlegas, Bhalchandra Krishna, and Dadachanji, and Messrs. Hajt Usuf Haji Ismial, Dhakji Kashinathji, T. W. Cuffe, Lund and Dr. Ismail.

Mr. Sharafali Mamooji seconded the proposition which was adopted.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE FIRST NAGPADA SECTION.

The Corporation considered a memorandum from the Commissioner regarding the City Improvements Trust scheme for the improvement of the 1st Nagpada section, E. Ward, and the following resolution of Government thereon: The scheme for the improvement of the First Nagpada section contemplates—(1) the acquisition of certain property, (2) the formation of roads, and (3) the erection of dwellings for the poorer and working classes. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the scheme, as modified by the Board with regard to items (1) and (2) estimated to cost Rs. 21,09,797. The scheme regarding the erection of dwellings for the poorer and working classes has already been disposed of by Government Resolution, dated the 30th ultimo."

On the motion of Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, seconded by Mr. Mirza Hussen Khan, it was resolved to record the papers.

SUPPLYING WATER TO THANA.

The Hon'ble Mr. Burke moved that the report of the committee of the Corporation on the proposal to supply Tansa Water to the Thana Municipality be approved and adopted; and that the Corporation approve of 85,000 gallons of water per day from the Tansa main being supplied to the Thana Municipality from the end of November 1899 till 15th July 1900 at the rate of 12 annas per 1,000 gallons.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta seconded the proposition.

Dr. Dinshaw B. Master said at present they were supplying water to Andheri and Bandora, and now it was proposed to extend a helping hand to Thana also. He would ask the members to consider whether by freely giving out water the inhabitants of Bombay would not suffer from a short supply. They all knew that complaints were now being made that the pressure was insufficient and the supply shorter than it used to be.

Mr. Cuffe was not opposed to supplying water to Thana, but he impressed upon the Corporation the necessity of keeping up a sufficient supply of water in the city itself. It was a general complaint that the pressure was not sufficient, and the people living on upper floors of big houses did not get their usual supply of water. They were now in the month of October, and between this and June next it was a long time. It would be difficult to imagine how bad things would be by that time.

The Hon'ble Mr. Burke, in his reply, remarked that the Municipality had during the last few years removed smaller water pipes and laid larger ones instead, and in this way a great deal had been done to minimise the complaints regarding the pressure of water on upper floors.

The proposition was agreed to.

PAIL DEPOT AT JAIL ROAD

The Corporation next considered papers relating to the construction of a pail depot at Jail Road and the excreta disposer at Dick's Tank latrines, which are situated near the J. J. Hospital. In reference to this subject, a letter from the Surgeon-General, dated the 26th August last, had been received. He stated that in the interests of the J. J. Hospital he strongly protested against the erection of an excreta disposer at such a short distance from it. Reasons against it, he remarked, were too obvious to require mention.

Mr. S. D. Kote proposed that the reports of the Commissioner as well of the Committee of the Corporation on the subject be recorded; that the Commissioner be requested to take the necessary steps to give effect to the Committee's recommendations; and that sanction be given as recommended by the Standing Committee to an expenditure of Rs. 680 for constructing the pail depot at Dick's Tank.

Mr. Vithaldas D. Mulji seconded the proposition.

Dr. Dinshaw B. Master moved an amendment against the latter part of Mr. Khote's proposition to the effect that the Corporation did not consider it desirable that a night-soil disposer should be erected at Dick's Tank.

Dr. Dadachanji seconded the amendment.

Mr. Wacha moved and Dr. Cowasji Hormusji seconded a further amendment for omitting the reference to the disposer at the Dick's Tank and requesting the Commissioner to put himself in communication with the Surgeon-General and the Government on the subject.

Dr. Master with drew his amendment in favour of Mr. Wacha's, which was carried.

THE LATE DR. PETERSON.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, seconded by Mr. Kalabhoy Lallubhoy, the following letter to the President from Mrs. Peile, dated the 13th September, 1899, was recorded: "In my mother's and my own name I beg to thank the Corporation of Bombay through you for the Resolution, a copy of which you have so kindly forwarded to us. My father's heart was always with the City of Bombay where so much of his life had been spent. He worked hard for it and took the keenest interest always in all that concerned it."

The Corporation then adjourned.

THE ALLEGED KOLHAPUR POISONING PLOT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I request your favour to find space for the following in your next issue.

In reporting the proceedings of this case before the commission that was issued to take evidence of Col. Wray, it is stated that "the accused Fernandez asked to be allowed to withhold his cross-examination. The Court, however, considered there was no justification for such irregularity and the accused declined to cross-examine." What actually took place is as follows: At the close of the examination-in-chief I was ordered to begin the cross-examination and I requested the Court to give me pen and paper as I wished to put in an application. I was asked to state what I was going to write, and on my declining to do so, the paper and pen were given to me and I put in the application to the effect that, "as my counsel was not present, I was unable to cross-examine the witness. (Secondly) That when my counsel Mr. Setalwad came to see me with an order from the District Magistrate to have a private interview with me, he was not allowed to do so by the Bombay Police, and the Sheristedar "of this Court," Mr. Sohoni, was sent to hear the conversation that took place between me and my counsel in the presence and hearing of the Police. Under these circumstances I feel I should not cross-examine the witness at this stage and in this Court, and I request the Court to make such endorsement on the proceedings for the consideration of the trying Court."

The Court at first declined to file this application, but when it was shown that it had no option but to file it, the application was filed, and I was still insisted upon to answer the question whether I would proceed with the cross-examination or no; and on my answering that I had nothing more to say than what I have said in my application, the proceedings were closed and Colonel Wray, with Mr. Berthon and the reporter of the *Times of India*, went to lunch in the other part of the room which was divided by a red screen partition.

In the face of these facts I leave it to the public to form its own opinion about that portion of the report which I have quoted above and I beg to add that I have noticed several instances of this kind which all go to prejudice my case in the eyes of the public.—Yours, &c.,

THE ACCUSED FERNANDEZ.

Kolhapur.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 10th October, 1899

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

No. 1 Company (Town Hall Compound)—To-day (Tuesday) at 6-45 a.m., and Thursday at 8-15 p.m.—10 pr. R. M. L. Gun drill and Laying.

No. 2 Company (Nesbit Road Headquarters)—To-day (Tuesday) and Thursday at 8-15 p.m.—10 pr. R. M. L. Gun drill and Laying.

By Order,

A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE FAR EAST.

GOVERNORSHIP OF BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

A TELEGRAM to the "Singapore Free Press," dated Labuan, September 11th, says:—The rumour of the resignation of Governor Beaufort, is true. Mr. Beaufort has resigned and has, it is reported, received a Colonial appointment.

THE LIKIN IN KWANGTUNG.

It is stated by the *Chinese Mail* that the annual *likin* revenue, as it is at present collected by the officials, amounts to Taels 2 400 000. A certain Magistrate recommends that in order to avoid malpractices and to increase the income from this source, it is by all means advisable to transfer the undertaking from the officials to the merchants. Certain rich Cantonese have now offered 3,500,000 taels a year if given the privilege of collecting the *likin*. It is now proposed that the *likin* will be collected by the Cantonese merchants themselves. A conference of the 72 Guilds will be held at the Kwang Chai Hospital to confer on this matter. The resolution arrived at will be forwarded for the decision of the Commissioner, Kang-yi.

ANOTHER PIRACY OFF PINGHOI.

JUNK SEIZED AND LOOTED.

The pirates of Pinghoi are reaping a rich harvest in their forays upon the coasting junks, and several sailing vessels from Hongkong have lately had the misfortune to pass through their clutches. Last week we reported a ferocious attack upon a passenger junk on a voyage to Hongkong, and the serious injury by gunshot wounds to many of the passengers. A Chin Chew junk of about 50 piculs capacity has returned to port and reported another outrage evidently by the same gang of pirates. The junk had tacked up past Pinghoi in the night, and at seven o'clock on the morning of 15th September, two boats, filled with men armed with revolvers, muskets and other weapons, pulled alongside, and fired a volley into the junk. The men then endeavoured to board the junk, and a fierce hand-to-hand fight ensued. The attacking party flung stink-pots into the junk, and clambered up the side of the vessel. The clue only numbered eight, but they made a desperate defence against the two dozen or more pirates. The fight lasted for about two hours, the pirates being hurled back into their boats and into the water, but ultimately the crew exhausted by their exertions, were overpowered by their numerous assailants, and the pirates took charge of the junk. The crew were battened down in the fore part of the vessel, which was steered to a bay, and the work of looting was commenced. The pirates carried off 48 piculs of tobacco, 105 pairs new satin shoes clothing, pigskins, dollars 40 in silver, amounting in value to about dollars 455. After the departure of the pirates, the crew forced a way out of their place of confinement, and commenced the return voyage to Hongkong. One of the crew is shot in the left side, but he refuses to go to the hospital. The junk also shows traces of the fight, there being several bullet holes in the hull.—*China Mail.*

FLOOD-WAVE IN BHAGALPUR DISTRICT.

APPALLING LOSS OF LIFE.

A LARGE and representative meeting was held on Tuesday, the 3rd intant, in the Town Hall, Bhagalpur, to collect subscriptions and arrange for the relief of the distress caused by the flood-wave of the great equinoctial cyclone. The meeting was called by Mr. J. G. Cuming, the Collector, and was presided over by Mr. H. C. Williams, the Divisional Commissioner.

After some introductory remarks by the Chairman, Mr. Cuming proceeded to give a detailed account of the damage done on the Saturday and Sunday of the roat storm. On both Saturday and Sunday the rain was very heavy (eleven-inches), and the storm from the north-west most severe. It appears that the violence of the wind was such that it drove back the two rivers, Chesha and Kudia, tributaries of the Ganges, so as to form a wall, which shortly afterwards tore down in a northward direction towards the Ganges at Colgong and Gogha. This wall of water is described as ten feet high, and marks of it on walls which have escaped have been found as high as ten feet from the ground. As it rushed towards the Ganges, this wall of water spread out and flooded the whole country over an area of seventy-five square miles, broadening as it approached Colgong and Gogha. The collector announced that it is beyond a doubt that 550 people have perished, and the loss is not confined to this already news has been collected of the loss of 8,700 houses and 5,700 cattle. The country in some places was littered with dead cattle till they were removed. One story goes that a zemindar's elephant has been carried away and its body found in the Murseidabad district.

As a result of this meeting two thousand rupees were subscribed on the spot, and as much more is expected to be collected by the Committee which has been formed to administer the relief. The money collected will at once be distributed among the most destitute, and work for road repairing has been provided already. The Commissioner of the Division has placed at the Collector's disposal a sum to be advanced to cultivators for purchase of cattle and ploughs. Only one pleasant fact results from the disaster that is, that in parts not directly affected by the wave the rice crop will be a bumper one fully twenty annas in some places. The Collector has worked hard night and day to find out and personally investigate the facts, and the thanks of the meeting were voted to him for his exertions.

There is one fact which is for the Meteorological Department to settle, that is the connection of this storm with the one which wrecked Darjeeling twelve hours later. In the Bhagalpur District the storm was from the north-west. Monghyr district escaped with only heavy showers, and from Purnea on the other side little damage has been reported. If the cyclone came from the Bay, what was its course up to Bhagalpur?—*Statesman.*

REBELLION IN CHINA.

AFFAIRS in Szechuan, according to native dispatches to hand, are in a pretty unsettled condition. The district magistracies of Tsinchianz, Hochiang, Chungning, and Tatsu are all in a state of ferment, the malcontents of the first two districts, which border on Kueichou province, being also joined by a large body of banditti from across the border. These and the insurgents of Chungning—the third-named district—being each several hundred strong are having it all their own way, and have driven the officials into seeking refuge behind city walls, from whence they dare not issue except to welcome the reinforcements applied for from Chungking and Chengtu—when they come. In Tatsu—Yu Mao-tse's native district—however, where the followers of that caged ex-rebel have again taken the field, things look a little brighter for the Mandarins. Wang Shihwan, a chief at the head of some 500 men, was captured after a fight with the Shou regiment and summarily decapitated by the Colonel of the regiment, while Yu Shaoching, a nephew of Yu Man-tze who wished to emulate his uncle's lawlessness and had moreover, sworn to rescue the latter from the clutches of the Mandarins, was betrayed to a party of soldiers who surprised him at his home. The young chief was eventually taken to Chungking where he was decapitated after a brief trial. Although the rebels of Tatsu have thus lost two of their most promising leaders, they still keep the field, but in smaller and more scattered bands, which will enable the Government troops to crush them easily in detail.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

THE SCHOOL OF TROPICAL DISEASES.

IN response to the request of the Liverpool School of Tropical Diseases that the American Government should attach an official delegate to the Malarial Commission of the school now in West Africa, Mr. Milne, the honorary secretary of the school, has received through the United States Consul at Liverpool communication of the following letter on the subject addressed by Mr. Gage, United States Secretary of the Treasury, to Mr. Hay, Secretary of State:—

Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., Aug. 22, 1899. The Hon. the Secretary of State. Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt on 19th inst. of your letter of the 15th, transmitting a copy of a de patch from the U.S. Consul at Liverpool with a communication from the hon. sec. of the Liverpool School of Tropical Diseases suggesting that this Government attach a delegate to an expedition about to be sent by that school to the West Coast of Africa for the purpose of studying tropical diseases. It is observed that the expedition sailed on the 29th ult. and its object being one in which the Marine Service Hospital is greatly interested, it is regretted that the invitation was not received in season to have detailed an officer of that service to accompany the expedition.—Respectfully yours, L. J. Gage, Secretary.

It may be stated that the delay in sending the invitation to the American Government was unavoidable owing to the fact that the expedition was arranged for and sent out at extremely short notice, and was despatched in the end considerably before the date originally fixed in order that Major Ross might have the full benefit of the rainy season at Sierra Leone.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 9TH OF OCTOBER, 1899.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed by small amounts all over the country. The distribution continues to be very irregular and the readings are remarkably uniform.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been generally light.

The maximum temperature is in large excess of the mean of the season in many places, and the minimum from 5° to 10° at Jhansi, Jeypore, Ajmere, Deesa, Neemuch, Indore, Sangor, Khandwa, Amraoti, Akola and Malegaon. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Deesa and the lowest 55° at Jacobabad.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Deesa, Ahmedabad, Neemuch, Surat, Mangalore, Cochin, Coimbatore, Negapatam and Colombo.

There has been practically no rain except a few drops at Calicut and Colombo, where 0·04 and 0·10 cents have fallen respectively.

The pressure continues to be remarkably uniform over the whole country and the day temperatures are in large excess of the normal in many places. The weather is hence likely to remain fine and settled. Coditions are slightly favourable for local rain in Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast.

H. WHITBY SMITH,
Officiating Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCT. 9.

MONDAY.—Pressure has been steady over the whole of the country with a downward tendency over the south of the Bay, with exception of stations on the Bengal Coast, which still report southerly winds. Winds are assuming an irregular cyclonic circulation round the Bay; mean temperatures are in deficit in Baluchistan, Sind and Punjab, normal in Orissa, and in excess elsewhere. The excess averages eight degrees in Berar, six in Central India, and Bombay Deccan; and minimum or night temperatures are unusually low in Baluchistan and Sind. A few showers have fallen in Burma and Colombo, and Madura reports light falls of rain.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Weather clear and very hot; nights growing colder. The week has been rainless except for a fall of 4 cents. in Wardha. Crops are rapidly deteriorating everywhere. Moderate outturns are being reaped in Mandla, in the Jubbulpore Division and Nerbudda valley; total failure is not anticipated at present, but in Nimar, Betul and Chhindwara withering has progressed rapidly, and over a fourth of the Wardha district the crops have withered. In the rest of the Nagpur country juar is still holding out, and might still do fairly well with early rain. In the Wainganga rice district transplanted rice has virtually failed, the yield can only be nominal; broadcast rice still promises a small outturn. Raipur reports total failure of the rice crop in all but the very best situated fields, but this total collapse within a week needs further confirmation, especially as the price of rice in Raipur is still 11 seers and has not risen. No report from Bilaspur, but in Sambalpur rice in the higherlying situations is being harvested, the prospects of the standing crops where not irrigable being inferior. Rabi sowings, chiefly of linseed and minor pulses, but also in some localities of wheat, have been pushed forward wherever the soil was sufficiently moist, but the crops first sown in parts of Chhindwara have withered after germination, and linseed sown in Wardha has not germinated on all. Rain is everywhere an urgent necessity. Agricultural employment is scarce, and distress owing to high prices is rapidly spreading. Village relief is in progress in Balaghat, Betul, Hoshangabad, Seoni, the Harsud tahsil of Nimar, and parts of Nagpur, Bhandara, Jubbulpore, Nar-inghpur, Chanda and Saugor. The number on village relief in Betul, Seoni and Narsinghpur was 3,074, 784 and 101 persons respectively, and the number on gratuitous relief in Betul and Narsinghpur are—7886 and 2,239 persons respectively. Total reported 17,700. The numbers relieved in other districts have not been reported. Scarcity of fodder and water is intensifying in parts of Betul Nimar, Chhindwara, Narsinghpur, Seoni, Saugor and the Nagpur country. Cattle disease is reported from five districts. There has been a general and sharp rise in prices. The cheapest prices are—wheat 9 3-4, gram 11, rice 11 and juar 11 1-2 seers per rupee. The dearest prices are—wheat 8 (Wardha), gram 8 7-16 (Hoshangabad), rice 6 (Betul) and juar 10 seers per rupee. The highest price of the chief staple in any district is 6 1-2 seers (rice) in Chanda, but juar is still selling in that district at 11 seers. The sudden rise of gram in Mandla from 17 to 10 1-2 seers is due to a large export demand.

PUNJAB.

Rainfall.—A slight fall in Gurgaon.

Prices.—Prices of staple food-grains are generally rising. Price of wheat falling in Sialkot and Rawalpindi; unchanged in Jullundur, Shahpur and Peshawar; rising elsewhere; of gram unchanged in Delhi, Jullunder, Sialkot and Peshawar, and rising in the other districts; of maize falling in Rawalpindi, unchanged in Peshawar, and rising in the other districts. Wheat is selling from 9 1-2 to 12 1-2; gram 10 to 12; maize 11 1-2 to 15; barley 13 to 14; great millet 13 to 15 and bulrush-millet 10 to 14 seers per rupee.

Agricultural operations.—Harvesting of autumn crops commenced in Gurgaon and Ferozepore; nearly over in Umballa and parts of Sialkot. Reaping of rice and picking of cotton going on in Lahore, and Amritsar. Standing crops are being irrigated in Lahore. Ploughings for spring crops are in progress in Gurgaon, Umballa, Lahore and Amritsar. Showings commenced in parts of Ferozepore continuing in Gurgaon, Mooltan, Lahore Gujrat and parts of Sialkot and Dera Ismail Khan. No sowings have been undertaken in Hissar, Rohtak, Delhi, Umballa, Rawalpindi and Peshawar owing to drought. If rain holds off for some time longer, there will be no gram sowings in Lahore.

Crops and outturn.—Condition of standing crops is reported good only in parts of Peshawar; in other places the general prospect is not encouraging. Condition of irrigated crops is reported average in Hissar Amritsar, Sialkot, Dera Ismail Khan and parts of Ferozepora and below average in Delhi, Kernal, Umballa, Lahore, Jullundur and parts of Mooltan. The unirrigated crop's having failed owing to prolonged drought in Rohtak, Delhi Gujrat and parts of Jullundur. They are failing in Ferozpore and parts of Sialkot. Their condition is said to be bad in Lahore, Amritsar Sialkot and Dera Ismail Khan. Outturn of autumn, crops is generally expected to be below averages. It is reported to be average or above averags in Sialkot. In Rohtak a 8 anna, in Umballa a 10 anna and in Gurgaon a 14 anna crop is expected on irrigated land; on unirrigated a 5 anna crop in Umballa, 6 annas in Ferozepore and 4-anna in Gurgaon and Rawalpindi. Tanks generally dry in Karnal, but the Executive Engineer promises to give water on application. Water insufficient in Sutra stream in Peshawar. Early cessation of Sutlej inundation canals and insufficiency of water-supply in Bari Doab Canal have greatly damaged crops in parts of Lahore. Rain badly wanted to improve the condition of standing crops and for spring sowings in Lahore, Amritsar, Shahpur, Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar.

Damage done to crops.—Maize and great millet crops are reported to have been damaged by insects in parts of Lahore, Sialkot and Dera Ismail Khan to places where fodder is available.

Pasturage.—Fodder is reported to be scarce in Hissar, Gurgaon, Delhi, Karnal, Jullundur, Ferozepore, Amritsar, Dera Ismail Khan and parts of Peshawar, Lahore, Sialkot, Rohtak and Gujrat. In the last four districts thatch grass shrubs, sugarcane and withered crops are being used as fodder.

Famine relief works.—Average number of test workers was 54,965 in Hissar against 46,000 last week. In Karnal 2,395 against 1,940, in Ferozpore 3,230 against 2,230, in Rohtak, 5,278; against 4,333, and in Gurgaon 2,233 against 2,252. The detail is given below:—Karnal—909 diggers, 846 carriers, 631 children and 9 gratuitously relieved. Ferozpore—1,740 men, 1,030 women and 400 children. Rohtak—men 2,920, women 2,502, children 759. Test works will be opened shortly in Delhi. Immigration from Bikaner &c., into Ferozpore still continues, and people are also emigrating to other districts. Jhelum reports that there is apprehension that relief works may be necessary if rain does not come in time for spring sowings.

N. W. PROVINCES.

With the exception of a shower in one tahsil in Ballia there has been no rain during the week. It is much needed, especially in the Western Submontane, Upper Doab, Central Doab, and North Central districts. The crops have been greatly damaged by continuous westerly winds, and in unirrigated lands in the western districts the outturn will be very poor. Harvesting of the autumn crops continues, and preparation of fields for the spring crops are in progress. Sowings of gram, peas, and linseed have begun in places. Supplies and fodder are sufficient as yet. Prices continue high, and are still rising owing to exportation. Meerut reports immigration of people from Bikanir, Jodhpur, Malwa, and Punjab, and wanderers from Native States are also coming into Etah.

ACCORDING to a despatch from Khabarovka the Emperor of China has issued a decree, ordering the formation of a sort of national guard. Every man will be required to serve a certain time in the ranks, and the troops thus trained are to be employed in case of war as auxiliaries.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, October 7.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Furlough out of India for six months, is granted to Mr H W C Crandiff, I C S, Deputy Secy to the Govt of India in the Legislative Dept, with effect from the 4th Novr, 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

PORT BLAIR.

Capt L B Walton, Commandant and Dist Supt of Police Port Blair, is granted privilege leave for 3 months and 2 days.

Capt H I E Palmer, 5th Punjab Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as Commandant and Dist Supt of Police, Port Blair, during the absence on privilege leave of Capt L B Walton, or until further orders.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr H A S Burt, Assistant Supt of Police in Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of the Revd J Low, a Junior Chaplain in the Bengal (Rangoon) Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab.

The Revd Claud Robert Longfield has been appointed to be a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment in the vacancy caused by the transfer of the Revd H B Hyde to the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishments.

The Reverend H B Hyde, Senior Chaplain, Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishments, is transferred to the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved of his duties as Chaplain of St Johns Church, Calcutta.

The Revd P G Bruce-Austin, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 8th Oct 1899.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 (b) of the Indian Museum Act, IV of 1866, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut Col and Brevet Col St George Corbt Gore, R E, Surveyor General of India, to be a Trustee of the Indian Museum vice Major General C Strahan, R E, resigned.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the provisional appointment of Mr A Scholl as Consul for Belgium at Madras.

Capt C T Ducoat, I S C offg First Asst to the Resident at Baroda, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty nine days, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

With reference to notification the recognition of the provisional appointment by the Govt of India of Herr Karl Prumler, as Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire fat Madras, has been confirmed by H M's Govt.

The privilege leave granted to Rai Bahadur Sardar Amrik Singh, Hasanwala, Extra Assistant to the General Supt of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, is extended by two weeks.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr William H Nichols, as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Madras.

The services of Mr D Donald, Political Officer in the Khyber, substantive protempore, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab on his return from privilege leave.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The following revisions of officers of the Account Dept during the month of Aug 1899 are notified:—

Mr W D F Cowley to officiate in class III, instead of in class II, Mr K L Datta to officiate in class IV, instead of in class III, Messrs L J W Worgan and J C Mitra to officiate in class V, instead of in class IV, and Mr G C Hart to officiate in class VI, instead of in class V, of the Enrolled List.

Mr W H E Mellor to officiate in class V, instead of in class IV, and Mr P G Jacob to officiate in class VI, instead of in class V, of the Enrolled List.

Mr W H Michael to officiate in class III, instead of in class II, of Accountants General, Mr G D Pudumjee to revert to class III, Mr M A Hydari to revert to class IV, and Mr U L Majumdar to officiate in class V instead of in class IV, of the Enrolled List.

Mr T T Robyns, Assistant Commissioner Northern India Salt Revenue is granted privilege leave for one month.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Second-Lieut Maunsell, Gloucestershire Regt, officiating squadron officer, 5th Regt of Bombay Cavalry (Sindh Horse), and Lieut G Wardell, South Staffordshire Regt, officiating wing officer, 3rd Regt of Bombay (Light), Infantry.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.—Major W H Young.

Captains to be Majors.—H A Merewether, R Williams, D G L Shaw, and W Istewari.

Lieutenants to be Captains—J L Harrington, and F B Hill.

To be Lieutenant—Second-Lieut, Lieutenant in the Army W C Little, from the Unattached List.

Second-Lieuts to be Lieutenants—C H Martin, H C Cutler, C G Wilkinson, W V Richards, and F W Hen.

To be Second-Lieutenant—Secon-Lieut W Myers Macleod, from the Unattached List.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

To be Colonel—Lieut-Col A S Reid, Bengal Establishment.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Senior Assistant-Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain—Senior Asst-Surgn, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, James Kelly, Bengal Establishment.

To be Senior Assistant-Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant—First-class Asst-Surgn Joseph Sampson, Bombay Establishment.

To be Lieutenants—E D W Greig, C Dykes, W E Mc Kechnie, W F Harvey, W C H Forster, J J Urwin, D McCay, A B Fry, H D Pelle, D H Bowin, E C G Maddock, W H Dickinson, M W Manuk, W H Tucker, A W Tuke, C S Lawson, J H L Beaman, J Sloan, G H Stewart, D N Anderson, and Manmatha Nath Chaudhuri.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Capt W F M Ian Fraser, half-pay list.

BOMBAY INFANTRY.

Lieut-Col C M Browne, unemployed supernumerary list.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lieut-Col C T Peters, Bombay Establishment.
Major Ronald Ross, Madras Establishment.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Assistant-Surgn, with the honorary rank of Captain James Barker, Bengal Establishment.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Depy-Commissary, with the honorary rank of Major, Robert Pringle, Bombay Establishment.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr C F Sykes Ex Eng, 2nd Grade, State Railways, Depy Consulting Engineer for Railway, Assam, is transferred temporarily to the office of the Secy to the Govt of India, Public Works Dept for employment on special duty.

Mr G A Campbell, Supd Engr, 3rd Class, State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Allahabad Fyzabad-Railway Survey.

It is hereby notified for general information that H M's Secy of State for India in Council has san

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE opening address of the French Association for the Advancement of Science at Boulogne, delivered by the President, Professor Brouardel, Member of the Institute and the Academy of Medicine, France, dealt with the ravages of tuberculosis in European countries, and the best means of combating the evil. This means is the provision of sanitary dwellings well ventilated and exposed to the sunlight. "When the air and sunshine do not enter a house the doctor does," according to the Persian proverb.

Dr. Edward Orton, the President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which met this year at Columbus, Ohio, began the proceedings with a brief review of the great scientific conquests of the century, which, in his opinion, outweigh all those which had been made up to the year 1800. Newton's theory of gravitation, the laws of Kepler, the telescope, Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood, the barometer and thermometer are of the 17th century, but the doctrine of the conservation of energy, the nebular theory, the spectroscope, the germ theory of diseases, the telegraph, telephone, phonograph, and Rontgen rays are of the 19th. Moreover, we have the Darwinian doctrine of evolution, Mendeljeff's law in chemistry, the molecular theory of gases, Kelvin's vortex theory of matter, the discovery of anæsthetics, antiseptic surgery, railways, steamships, and so on.

Marconi has gone to New York in the Etruria to instal his wireless telegraph on a Press boat of the "New York Herald," which is to follow the race for the America Cup and report its progress to the offices of the newspaper, which will publish extra specials of the contest.

In a recent communication to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, M. Deecamps read a paper in which he shows that "blackrot" can be produced in the leaves and grapes of vines by artificial rains ozonated, or nitrated. He was led to make the experiments by seeing blackrot appear in vines after a fine rain.

The "hot blood of youth" is not a mere figure of speech if Chelmonski is correct. He finds from observation that the temperature of aged persons tend to fall below the normal. Moreover, it is higher in the morning than in the evening, whereas in youth it is the contrary.

Lord Kelvin and others have observed "dark flashes" of lightning, but these have only been the after effect on the eye of bright flashes. The bright flash observed an instant before so blinds the eye that it sees the image of a similar dark flash in the sky. There is, however, a dark flash which appears on photography, and is not, therefore, a more effect of the eye. It is usually explained by a photographic reversal due to the extreme brilliancy of a real flash which took place.

Mr. Wood, of Madison, Wisconsin, U.S., in a letter to "Nature," controverts this view and suggests that the dark in the picture is caused by a flash in which there is a preponderance of infra-red radiations undoing the work of ordinary light on the plate. Another explanation is that the actual flash is poor in actinic light, but renders the air in its path capable of absorbing the surrounding radiations. Mr. Lumsden, of the Astronomical and Physical Society of Toronto, has a photograph of a bright flash with innumerable dark thread-like marks and meshes close to it, but unconnected with it. The "black" phenomena of lightening and auroras are by no means well understood, and the above society is now making a special study of it.

The most gigantic annual plan ever observed is the Acnida Australis, belonging to the Amarantacæ, a native of Florida. A specimen described by Mr. Baker in the "Kew Bulletin" has branches of 22 feet or more.

France has a "city of rocks" at Montpellier-le-Vieux (Aveyron), and Bohemia has another at Weckelsdorf. The name comes from the natural formation of obelisks and labyrinths of rock resembling an abandoned city. That of Weckelsdorf is a show place for German and Austrian tourists, but it ought to be universally known as a wonder of the world. It is five hours from Prague on the Vienna to Breslau railway, and about a leage from the Prussian frontier in the north-east angle of Bohemia, nor far from Sadowa. The sandstone rock has been carved into its present fantastic forms by water.

A pretty little songster with a yellow breast called the "Nightingale of Japan" and the "Mesange de Nonkin," is on sale in Paris. It comes from China, and is really the yellow Leiothrix of the Himalayas and the mountains of Western China.

M. Milne-Edwards, the well-known naturalist, relates in the "Bulletin du Museum d'Histoire Naturelle" that two female birds of this kind (Leiothrix lutea) have given a remarkable instance of the sentiment of charity. They lived amicably together in one cage, and in February last a grey cardinal bird quarreled with one, denuding her of some plumage, and otherwise ill-treating her. The poor victim was too ill to keep her perch and shivered in a corner of her cage, but her companion, taking pity on her, brought her moss and grass to make a bed and slept near her, covering her with her wing all night, although the position was uncomfortable. This she did for a whole week, and when the object of her care died she grew sad, remained immoveable in her cage, hardly ate, and finally died in her turn.

A number of works have been written on the expression of the emotions, notably, the books of Darwin, Mantegazza, Gratiolet, Wundt, Lavater, and Piderit. Quite recently M. Alberti de Rochas has studied the subject by using hypnotism to produce the emotions and photography to record their expression. His results will soon appear in a work entitled "Les Sentiments, la Musique, et le geste."

The four ports of Bizerta, Tunis, Sfax and Soussa have been modernised by the French since they occupied Tunisia. Soussa was opened to navigation this year, and it is expected that a large export trade in wheat and olive oil will be the consequence.

Lord Kelvin retains a certain connection with the Glasgow University, as a Research Fellow, thus fulfilling his desire of being associated with it to the last. The University has received £10,000 under the will of the late Mr. J. B. Thomson who bequeathed £30,000 to the benevolent institutions of Glasgow. With regard to the professorial chair vacated by Lord Kelvin, we may mention that Mr. J. T. Bottomley, his nephew and assistant, has resigned his appointments in the University, and is to practise as an electrical engineer.

Dr. Franz Boaz, in the "American Anthropologist," points out that the transverse diameter of the head has an important relation to the capacity of the skull. He also advocates the measuring of the circumference of the head in all racial observations.

It is stated by a French scientific journal that the surgeons of Austria and Germany, on the motion of Dr. Hubeneak of Breslau, are considering whether or not to make it a rule that surgeons should be clean shaven. Hair is a nest of microbs some of which are pathogenic. Of course, there is another preventative of danger that is, to disinfect the hair by washing it before performing an operation. A Hungarian surgeon would not accept as pupil a lady doctor with a fine head of hair unless she cut it short, and strange not say she did.

Drs. Pembery and Nipol, in the "Journal of Physiology," have made experiments from which it appears that mental work has little or no influence on the internal temperature of the body. Mental work brings rest from muscular exertion, and any rise of temperature in the brain is marked by the lowering due to this repose.

Americans have begun to use armour plate for strong boxes. The Pittsburg ironworks are now constructing a safe nearly 20 feet long and 16 feet high, by 10 feet wide, with walls of steel and nickel steel, such as is supplied to armed cruisers.

An expedition has left Copenhagen for Iceland to observe the "Northern lights," or aurora borealis. The headquarters will be at Akureyri, a little town on the north coast. The expedition is under Dr. Adam Paulsen, and is accompanied by an artist Count Harold Moltke. It will return next May.

THE Odessa correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on Sept. 17:—In the Volunteer fleet cruiser Kherson, which left here last Thursday for Port Arthur, were conveyed upwards of seventy military officers, including Major-General Alexieff and staff, together with two colonels of the line and several lieutenant-colonels. General Alexieff is to take up command of the newly created military position at Port Arthur. As usual, a vast quantity of war materials weighing upwards of 3,000 tons, in addition to the officers and men, was despatched by this vessel. A special staff composed of nine fully qualified doctors, nine assistants qualified in the art of inoculation, and five nurses, was despatched by the Kherson. As passengers on board the same vessel, bound for the island of Sumatra, were the representatives of a wealthy naphtha prospector of Baku, who has exploited a large tract of land in Sumatra, which had shown itself to be naphtha-bearing, with a view to discovering whether naphtha could be won in paying quantities. The results of the prospecting have been so highly satisfactory that the tract has been leased for a long term to this Russian merchant. Operations will be at once commenced on the arrival in Sumatra of his representatives, as a good market is assured to the product in China, Japan, and the adjacent islands.

THE BURNING OF THE CLARENCE.

MR. JAMES G. LEGGE, her Majesty's Inspector of Reformatories, and Captain R. H. Knox, R. N., who early last month investigated the circumstances under which the Roman Catholic reformatory ship Clarence was destroyed by fire in the Mersey on the night of July 25 and following morning, have just issued their report, which makes 30 folio type-written pages. The report says that it was clear from the official records of the inspectors that the boys of the Clarence were a difficult class to deal with and that the position of affairs gave grounds at times for anxiety. Coming to the question of the cause of the fire the report says:—"On the evidence obtainable this must be matter for speculation. We dismiss the theory that it was occasioned by spontaneous combustion, nor was there the slightest evidence to show that it was caused by accident. There remains the theory that the ship was deliberately fired. Of this we confess we have received no evidence. We admit that if done deliberately it was done with an ingenuity which we have been unable to fathom. But we may claim to have established the fact that there was the material in the tailor's shop wherewith to start a fire, a few cuttings swept up on the deck, the bag full of cuttings by the ladder, the shirting kept in the special locker. Further, we have shown that were it impossible to enter the shop by the staircase, hatchway, and ladder, it was yet possible in certain conditions to enter by the skylight or to throw inflammable material through the skylight." On the question of discipline the inspectors remark:—"It is not necessary for us to dwell long on this. All the evidence before us goes to show that during the trying circumstances of the night of July 25 the conduct of both officers and boys was admirable. Of this there was independent evidence both from the Bishop of Shrewsbury, Captain Ashworth, of the ferryboat Firefly, and Rixon, an able seaman on board the ferryboat. There was not the slightest sign of panic, the boys were quickly at their proper stations, all the captain's orders were duly obeyed, and he had no trouble in quietly passing every soul down the gangway into the ferryboat when the time had come to desert the ship. Of Commander Yong it is unnecessary to say more than that he behaved from the first moment to the last as an officer of the Royal Navy in command of a ship should behave. That the discipline on board the Clarence had been good may be accepted as beyond dispute. Not only was there no feeling of discontent on board, but there were no grounds for discontent. The picture of life on board was an attractive one." After reviewing circumstances in regard to the want of any arrangement in regard to outside help, the report says that what is certain in view of the considerations urged is that the managers of the Conway, the Akbar, and the Innefatigable should take into early consideration the desirability of concerting measures with the Mercey Docks and Harbour Board and the Liverpool and Birkenhead Fire Brigades whereby immediate assistance may be obtained in the event of another outbreak of fire. In forwarding the report to the secretary of the Liverpool Roman Catholic Reformatory Association, Mr. Henry Cunnyngham says:—"Sir Matthew White Ridley is much gratified to find that the opinion at which he arrived on perusing the interim report of the inspector as to the admirable promptitude and discipline displayed alike by captain officers, and toys on the occasion of the outbreak of the fire is fully confirmed by this later report, and he desires me to request that you will convey to the committee of management this expression of his high appreciation of the conduct of Commander Yonge and all the members of the ship's company, officers and boys alike. It is with deep regret that the Secretary of State learns of the irreparable loss which Commander Yonge and his officers have suffered in the total destruction of the property on board the ship."

A SENSIBLE VIEW OF THE DREYFUS CASE.

IF for a moment we are tempted to indulge in complacent comparisons, let us ask ourselves whether in England our generation has known a struggle which called forth such heroism as has been shown, not by Picquart and Zola alone, but by hundreds of lesser men, teachers, journalists, and soldiers, who have risked place and reputation, and sometimes life itself, in a cause that was not theirs. We have known in England unpopular causes, but none whose advocacy entailed social ostracism, and none which brought to its sympathisers the suspicion of treason and venality. It has been easy for us, across the Channel, to view the case with clear-sighted detachment. To render justice to one Jew we were not asked to believe that our favourite Generals were perjurers, that our party leaders had published forgeries. If there is a useful part for the foreigner to play in this affair, it is in supporting the Revisionists with our sympathy and our admiration. We should do them better service by assuring them that in the hearts of their most ignorant opponents there is some chord of pity, some instinct of justice to which they may make appeal, than by indulging in recriminations or in talking of boycotting France or abstaining from the coming Exhibition. By talk like this we only play into the hands of those reactionaries who for the ends of sect or party would fain represent the affair as an issure between the patriots of France and the Syndicate of Jews and Foreigners. The more we isolate the French, the more likely are they to close up their ranks, as they did a century ago, forget their schisms, and make a united stand against a hostile Europe. It is still premature to see in Saturday's verdict a final triumph of injustice.—*Manchester Guardian.*

INTIMATE STRANGERS.

SUPPOSE a man to have lived fifty years without ever having seen the reflection of his own face. Now lead him before a mirror and let him have a look. He will, of course, recognise the outlines and general appearance of his body; but his *features* will be as new and strange to him as those of a person he has never before met. Yet he has worn that mask all his life; has touched it with his hands times beyond counting; has by means of it expressed the feelings and passions of half a century; has heard its peculiarities remarked upon by others—yet, bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh as it is, the glass presents it to his gaze as a novelty. Fortunately Nature has so made us that we are commonly satisfied with our looks, otherwise this man might curse the hour he first beheld his own countenance.

On a page of a book which lies on my table this bright morning is a picture which—were it published without title or description—probably the most of us would not understand; yet the original is vitally important to every human being. No mirror throws back its structure to the eye, nor has the owner ever laid hands on it. Nevertheless its name is daily on our lips, and on its faithful performance of duty largely depend our efficiency and happiness.

Still, people are continually alluding to it in words of wailing and complaint. They find no end of fault with it when it goes wrong, and when it goes right seldom pay it the compliment of doing good work. "The way of the world," you remind me; "alas! the way of the world."

For example here is one who says that in the early part of 1890 she began to suffer from a bad stomach and indigestion. Now the stomach tries to be good and not bad. It makes constant and mighty efforts to accomplish its task and so furnish the rest of the body with health, strength, and beauty; but it often fails dismally, and then its owner characterises it as a "bad" stomach.

Now who, or what is accountable?

Continuing, our correspondent adds: "I had no relish for food, and after eating I had pain at the chest and sides. Whatever kind of food I took nothing agreed with me. I made use of various medicine in hopes of relief, but none of them did me any good. At last a neighbour, Mrs. Tyrell, told me how she had benefitted—having had the same complaint—by Mother Seigel's Syrup, and recommended me to try it. Somewhat encouraged by what she said, I procured a bottle of this remedy, and soon found that it relieved me as nothing else had done. I could eat better, all food agreed with me, and I felt better every way. Since that time—now four years ago—I have kept well, taking an occasional dose of the Syrup when I seemed to need it. My daughter suffered from the same trouble, and Mother Seigel's Syrup had the like good effect in her case. You are at liberty to make any use you like of this statement."—(Signed) Mrs. Elizabeth Naulty, Foresters' Arms Inn, 96, Scouringburn, Dundee, July 2nd, 1897.

This lady's stomach did not become "bad" of "malice prepense and aforethought," as the lawyers say of certain criminals. The cause lay in the conditions of her life, her habits of eating, may be—with, possibly, inherited weakness. There are so many things, and combinations of things, that tend to produce or develop dyspepsia, it is hard to trace them in individual instances. The symptoms (or consequence), however, are more numerous, dangerous, and deceptive than the uninstructed imagine. It is for this reason that so great a multitude of alleged "dyspepsia remedies" are prepared.

But the "bad" stomach having been slow to abandon duty and strike work, does not respond to any and all sorts of drugs that may be thrown hopefully into it. The cure must be exactly adapted to the disease, and if there is a medicine which so perfectly meets this requirement as Mother Seigel's Syrup, the world has not yet heard of it. The tired and inflamed organ receives it for the genuine stimulus and healer that it is—and the "bad" stomach is changed back into a good one.

You now guess what that picture on my table represents—a machine in your body you will *never* see, but which in other ways you may study and know more about.

M. CAILLAUX, the French Minister of Finance, will soon distribute to the members of Parliament his Bill for next year's estimates. The increase of credits proposed for the coming year is 71,000,000f., in round numbers, but previous credits unexpended and proposed economies will reduce the increase to about 45,000,000f.

IRREPROACHABLE.

Sometimes it is difficult to know what to give the children as a tit-bit, or what to take, when starting for a journey, a picnic, or a spin on the wheel.

But if you choose

Van Houten's Eating Chocolate

you know that you have a wholesome snack of splendid flavor. The irreproachable composition, and nutritive, highly digestible ingredients, render **Van Houten's Chocolate** preferable to the cheap chocolates and confectioneries (which are often of very questionable composition), while it far exceeds all similar products in the delicious cocoa-flavor.

Sold in Tins of Croquettes and Tins of Drops.
Also in Square Tablets and Small Bars.

DRAWING an OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.

Late Hours, Fagged, Unnatural Excitement, breathing Impure Air, too rich food, Alcoholic drink, Gouty, Rheumatic, and other blood poisons, Fevers, Chills, Feverish Colds, Throat Irritation, Sleeplessness, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Skin Eruptions, want of appetite, Sourness of Stomach, &c., &c;—Use

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.
NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of cafete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS.

The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon any DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

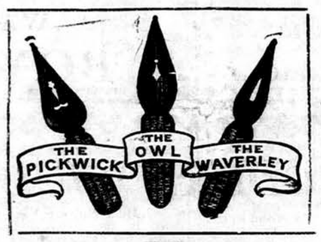
CAUTION.—See capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it *you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS.

Recommended by 3007 Newspapers.

"They are a Treasure."
Standard.

Sold by all Stationers.



"The Waverley Pen is a Treasure."
Standard.

"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen."
Court Journal.

"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value."
Engineer.

They come as a boon and a blessing to men.
The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, LTD., WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations "LANOLINE"

For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN.

Lanoline" Toilet Soap 3 TABLETS THREE IN A BOX 1/6

Toilet "Lanoline" for Delicate and Sensitive Skins. 6d. & 1/-

Darling Brand. from all Chemists

Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

SNEEZE

And sneeze again. Then keep on sneezing. Perhaps you think you can sneeze La Grippe out of you in this way! But the trouble is La Grippe isn't in your head alone. It's in your back, your blood, your nerves, your muscles; all through the body, everywhere.

It don't take a doctor to let you know you have it. And it don't take a doctor to cure you, either.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

is the cure. It's a sure cure and a quick cure. It quiets your restlessness, controls your fever, stops your coughing, and drives La Grippe right out of the system. One dose relieves; a few doses cure.

In Large and Small Bottles.

A cure is hastened by placing over the chest one of Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Wholesale Agents:—KEMP & Co. Ld., Bombay

THE FINEST TONIC

FER BRAVAIS BRAVAIS' IRON In concentrated drops.

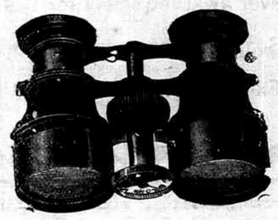
FER BRAVAIS FER BRAVAIS

most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences. Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

LANCET.—"A beautiful and interesting preparation." BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth."

SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER. WHOLESALE: PARIS, 120, Rue Lafayette.

THE CELEBRATED "LYNX" POCKET FIELD GLASSES.



Rs. 25.

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4 1/8 inches by 2 1/2 inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.
OFFICES IN INDIA:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES:
67 and 69 Chancery Lane, London
Price Lists Free.

Do your HARNESS & BELT Repai WITH Thomson's Slotted Rivets.

NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c. that are constantly in need of repairs; it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself. No hole required to be punched simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.

From all Iron-mongers and Stores in India
If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for 3/-, post free, from
BIFURCATED RIVET CO., Ltd., 19, Wool Exchange, London, England.
Agents Wanted.
"Stocked by H. H. VAISHY & Co., Indian Star Co-operative Society, AHMEDABAD.

BUILD UP and PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH and Fortify the System against Disease with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

N.B. Indispensable to Residents Abroad.

A Celebrated Physician says:—"I always prescribed it with almost universal success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and no one should be without it."

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.) HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it SARSAPARILLA THE BEST.

Beware of Substitutes & Worthless Imitations.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

A New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest": however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S HYDROXYL-FREE COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations.*" This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil: the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process. one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

S., & H. HARRIS.

WATERPROOF.
Sold by all Saddlers and Storekeepers.
MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
ARRESTS THE FALL.
STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
REMOVES DANDRUFF.
ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.

Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.

1s., 2s. 6d., and (3 times 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per Bottle, from Druggists, etc., all over the world.

EDWARDS' HARLENE CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENG.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., GUILDFORD ST., LAMBETH, LONDON, S.E.

Milkmaid

BRAND Milk Full Cream.

As a guarantee of quality see that the MILKMAID Trade Mark is on every Tin.

Largest Sale in the World.

Digitized by digital assistant from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

BEST AND SAFEST APERIENT.

RECOMMENDED AND PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN EVERYWHERE.

"Hunyadi János"

ANNUAL SALE EXCEEDS SIX MILLION BOTTLES.

The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" says of "Hunyadi János" :—It has established itself in favour with leading physicians and therapeutists of every country, whose testimonies bear witness to its action as a speedy, sure and gentle Aperient for ordinary use; it is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from defects incidental to many other Hungarian Bitter Waters."

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon :

"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says :

"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely, REAL WORTH."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH

and teach the Children to do so, by using

CALVERT'S

CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER

Each is prepared with CALVERT'S purest Carbolic—the best Dental Preservative. They sweeten the Breath and prevent Infection by Inhalation.

THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY DENTIFRICES.

THE SHAHZADA liked CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER so much that he ordered a large supply for home use.

CARBOLIC TOOTH PASTE

6d., 1/-, 1/6, and 1-lb. 5/- Tins. 6d., 1/-, and 1/6 Pots.

AVOID IMITATIONS, WHICH ARE NUMEROUS AND UNRELIABLE.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER.

AWARDED 80 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS

BRICKMAKING MACHINERY

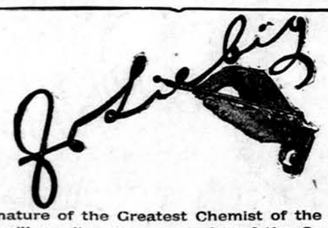
To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.

COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALTY.

C. WHITTAKER & CO., LIMITED,

ACCRINGTON, ENGLAND.

Telegraphic Address—"BRICKS," ACCRINGTON. Codes—"ABC" and "ENGINEERING."



The Signature of the Greatest Chemist of the Century.
You will see it across every Jar of the Genuine

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT.

There are many inferior substitutes with which the Liebig Company has no connection, so always look for above signature in blue.

MOIR'S PURE PICKLES.

Assorted kinds in Pint Bottles.

Manufacturers:

JOHN MOIR & SON, LIMITED,

LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.

Head Office :—9 and 10, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.

"CAUTION.—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India, and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other imitation thereof."

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON. ENGLAND.

THE "COVENTRY WATCH."

STERLING SILVER. STERLING SILVER. STERLING SILVER.

ENGLISH-MADE. ENGLISH-MADE. ENGLISH-MADE.

ENGLISH LEVER. ENGLISH LEVER. ENGLISH LEVER.

"COVENTRY WATCH." "COVENTRY WATCH." "COVENTRY WATCH."

BREGUET PALLADIUM. BREGUET PALLADIUM. BREGUET PALLADIUM.

BREGUET SPRING. BREGUET SPRING. BREGUET SPRING.

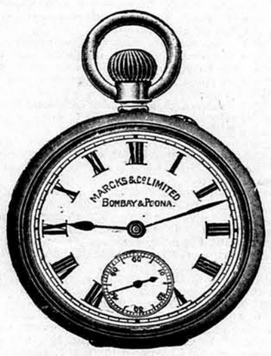
SPECIAL OFFER

OF

ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES

AT HITHERTO IMPOSSIBLE PRICES.

HIGH GRADE ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES AT PRICES



BEYOND COMPETITION.

Sterling Silver, crystal face, English Keyless lever, ¾ plate, compensation Balance and Breguet Palladium Spring ... ... Cash Rs. 63, Credit Rs. 70.

18-Carat Gold, crystal face, ¾ plate, English Keyless lever, compensation Balance, Breguet Palladium Spring ... ... Cash Rs. 270, Credit Rs. 300.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

18-CARAT GOLD. 18-CARAT GOLD. 18-CARAT GOLD.

ENGLISH-MADE. ENGLISH-MADE. ENGLISH-MADE.

ENGLISH LEVER. ENGLISH LEVER. ENGLISH LEVER.

"COVENTRY WATCH." "COVENTRY WATCH." "COVENTRY WATCH."

BREGUET PALLADIUM. BREGUET PALLADIUM. BREGUET PALLADIUM.

BREGUET SPRING. BREGUET SPRING. BREGUET SPRING.

THE MODERN "JUDGMENT OF PARIS."

(PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.)

Pears

THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL ever awarded solely for Toilet Soap at any International Exhibition in the World.

TWENTY Highest Awards, representing the consensus of Opinion of more than 100 Analysts and Soapmakers.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878:1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN. CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola AN IMPROVED Preparation of their CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., LD.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c

Obtainable from BEYNON & Co., Bombay and Poona, and all Chemists.

Proprietor :—

MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist. SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.

YOU CAN TAKE

MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil when all other forms of the Oil disagree.

It is so palatable and digestible that "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."

British Medical Journal.

EPPS'S COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits :

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.

SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.

GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.

NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.

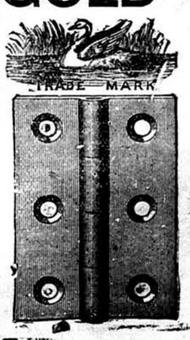
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.

Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.

Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GOLD & Co.'s



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all re-

...e British Merchant.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 18 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON : GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C. : Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris : Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA : Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.